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# Daily Report

# Soviet Union

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## Soviet Union

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**NOTICE TO READERS:** An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Geneva Talks on Limiting Chemical Weapons Ends

*LD1108154690 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Text] Soviet-U.S. parliamentary consultations on matters related to the prohibition of chemical weapons have ended in Geneva. Attention was focused on matters pertaining to the coming ratification by the parliaments of the two countries of the agreement that was signed on 1 June by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and George Bush. The Soviet Union and the United States are undertaking not to produce chemical weapons and to reduce their stocks by over 80 percent.

Such a meeting by parliaments is the first ever in Soviet-U.S. relations, and the fact that they have found a common language is pleasing. However there is, among other things, the problem connected with the absence to date in our country of a broad technical base for the destruction of chemical weapons.

## Grinevskiy Interviewed on Progress of Vienna Talks

*LD1008185590 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Smelov]

[Text] Vienna August 10 TASS—Participants in the Vienna talks must work out a significant document on confidence building and security measures before the November all-European summit in Paris.

A technical break was declared today at the talks which have achieved considerable progress in a number of minor issues.

The sides reached a consensus on the exchange of information on military budgets. There has been noticeable progress in the creation of a unified communications system. Participants are discussing annual conferences to implement the already agreed upon confidence building and security measures. They have reached accord on the development of some provisions of the Stockholm agreements.

These provisions are not sufficient for a truly substantial, final document. This can be reached only by extending confidence building measures to military activities on the land, in the sea, and in the air and by including a provision on the limitation of military activities.

NATO countries reject this point of view. Such differences arouse a well-grounded concern among other participants in the talks. They stress that a breakthrough is only possible if the states who differ over the extension of confidence building measures to include the Air Force and Navy display a readiness to compromise.

"We still believe that while elaborating a qualitatively new set of confidence building and security measures, it is impossible to ignore the extension of these measures to military activities of land forces, navies, and air forces as well as it is impossible to avoid the problem of limiting military activities," the head of the Soviet delegation, ambassador at large Oleg Grinevskiy, told TASS.

"But taking into account the time factor, and in fact little time is left before the all-European summit, we propose that participants in the talks concentrate on reaching an agreement and including in a document for the Paris summit the following provisions concerning the Navy: Exchange of statistical information, extension of notification and supervision to military activities of the Navy that are held together with land forces and amphibious operations, and a seminar on naval doctines within the framework of the CSCE," Grinevskiy said.

The creation of all-European institutions has become another important direction at the talks. New structures, together with other functions, will have to increase the efficiency of current and future confidence building measures. The measures themselves should give content to the security structures that are to be created.

In other words, the institutionalization of the CSCE process and the elaboration of new confidencene building and security measures are two sides of the same process of the confidence building and security process.

This close identification has been highlighted by the problems in the establishment of a center to prevent conflicts and exchange military information. Participants in the talks are almost unanimous about having the center become a link to new models of security in Europe. When determining the center's range of activities, proposals have shown a high degree of similarity.

## Nuclear Nonproliferation Talks Chairman in Moscow

*LD1008220490 Moscow TASS in English 2151 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS—In connection with the 4th conference on the implementation of the treaty for the non-proliferation of nuclear arms, which opens on August 20 in Geneva, its future chairman, Peru representative at the conference on disarmament Osvaldo De Rivero, visited Moscow.

De Rivero had talks with Soviet chief negotiator at the conference Vladimir Petrovskiy and Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Viktor Karpov.

The sides discussed preparations for the conference which they said will become a major milestone in promoting the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear arms and the treaty on the non-proliferation.

The Soviet Union has taken a series of initiatives to implement a program for the elimination of nuclear arms and other mass destruction weapons it proposed in January 1986, Karpov said.

De Rivero praised Soviet efforts to sign agreements to reduce nuclear arsenals, ban nuclear tests, and rid humanity of the threat of nuclear war.

The sides praised the fact that the conference will for the first time be attended by China and France who are not parties to the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear arms. They will attend as observers.

De Rivero said that as chairman of the conference he will do everything possible to ensure its success.

## 'Observers Roundtable' Views Persian Gulf Crisis

*LD1208154590 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 12 Aug 90*

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Moscow Radio political commentators Yevgeniy Grachev and Aleksandr Korshunov, moderated by Boris Andrianov]

[Excerpts] Hello, comrades! We are beginning our traditional Sunday program, "International Observers Roundtable." At the microphone is the moderator, Boris Andrianov. Taking part in our meeting today are my colleagues, Moscow Radio foreign political commentators Yevgeniy Grachev and Aleksandr Korshunov.

For the last week and a half the world has been tensely following the events in the Persian Gulf zone. And frankly, following them with no little alarm, for the acute deterioration of the military-political situation in the region, the start of Iraq's aggression against Kuwait, and then the annexation of that small Arab state threatens to grow into a serious conflict, going beyond the bounds of the Near East region. There are more than enough grounds for such a supposition, unfortunately.

[Grachev] You are absolutely right, as from the very first days, if not the very first hours of the conflict, more and more participants were irrepressibly drawn into the eddy of events—namely, both countries of the region and countries situated far beyond its bounds.

[Andrianov] You mean that a bilateral conflict immediately assumed the scale of a global conflict?

[Grachev] Well, you know, I think that is putting it a bit strongly, but just look what is happening. Iraq throws a 100,000-strong Army against neighboring Kuwait, with the support of hundreds of tanks; then it announces the annexation of its small neighbor, puts its troops into so-called neutral territory on the Arabian Peninsula, and concentrates a huge mass of troops on the border with Saudi Arabia. At that moment, the movement of U.S. Navy warships starts in the Persian Gulf, and furthermore a part of the Mediterranean Fleet, led by the aircraft carrier Eisenhower, sails through the Suez Canal from the Mediterranean into the Red Sea to join up with a military gorup cruising in the Persian Gulf. Washington subsequently decides to transfer combat aircraft and units of the 82nd Air Assault Division to Saudi Arabia. It was announced that the assault troops will number about 4,000 men, yet now there have been reports that Washington is capable of deploying no more nor less than a quarter of a million servicemen on the territory of Saudi Arabia. True, at least 60 days will be needed for that.

[Andrianov] We will, however, hope that events will nevertheless develop in a positive direction. Perhaps the military conflagration can be extinguished long before that, and it will not be necessary to raise hundreds of thousands more soldiers with the call to arms.

[Grachev] Let us hope so. But let us look at a number of military aspects in the latest Near East crisis.

[Korshunov] Well, to judge from the first analyses, the concentration of military might in the region is pretty extensive, already encompassing Iraq, Kuwait, the Persian Gulf, and the territory of Saudi Arabia. It is the highest in the history of the region. Just a few points: Baghdad is armed with almost 4,200 Soviet-made tanks alone, a large proportion of which are the new T-72 tanks, which demonstrated in the Lebanon conflict in 1982 their superiority over U.S. M-60 and Israeli Merkava tanks in terms of firepower and armored protection. Of the thousands of combat vehicles of the Iraqi Army infantry, all vehicles of that class are Soviet, just as all 7,000 armored personnel carriers are Soviet-made. It was these considerations that evidently compelled the U.S. generals and Pentagon analysts to come to the conclusion that it is undesirable that their formations get drawn into any ground fighting with the Iraqi Army, which is more numerous than the U.S. expeditionary forces and has good combat experience in material terms.

The military forces of the Western countries are more noticeable at sea. In a few days' time, the U.S. naval grouping in the Persian Gulf region will comprise about 50 ships, three of them aircraft carriers—a military force without precedent since the Vietnam war. [passage omitted enumerating U.S. aircraft carriers, with specifications and available naval and air capacities, noting that U.S. air power is particularly strong]

It must be said that this traditionally strong side of U.S. Naval formations will nevertheless not be so absolutely significant in the current situation, as Iraq—compared with Panama or even Libya, for instance—has a very strong Air Force, with all types of aircraft represented, from front-line fighters to Tu-16 and Tu-22 medium-range bombers. In addition, the progressive Iraqi national defense industry has amazed many military specialists from both West and East in recent years with its unexpected innovations, to put it bluntly. Iraq, for instance, has its own AWACS system developed on the basis of the Soviet Il-76 transport aircraft and French electronics. This flying command post was first displayed recently at the Baghdad arms exhibition. Furthermore, the Iraqi Air Force quite recently acquired modern Soviet-made aircraft, the MiG-29 fighter, which has air superiority and is assessed by West German experts as being superior in its capabilities to all Western tactical fighters and even to the European fighter currently being developed.

[Andrianov] Of note is the very high degree of cohesiveness of the Western countries in their joint military measures in the Persian Gulf region. [passage omitted]

[Grachev] Iraqi aggression has quite rightly been condemned, as a violation of juridical norms, of international law in particular, and a violation of the norms of morality. It seems to me, however, that there is another extremely important issue, and perhaps a major incentive, for the Western powers. According to statistics, they are dependent for 70-80 percent of their oil supplies on the Persian Gulf region, and cessation of the supplies of this important raw material could have a very grave effect on the West's economy and, in the final analysis, on the standard of living in these countries. [passage omitted]

[Andrianov] I do not think one should exaggerate the extent of united actions by the Western countries. In Brussels, for instance, where the NATO allies literally the other day ended their discussion of the Persian Gulf crisis issue, many politicians of the North Atlantic alliance rejected the proposal for coordinated military action, which is being planned, incidentally, only by the United States and Britain. The Belgian foreign minister, Eyskins, gave preference to joint efforts in the military sphere within the context of the United Nations, and it must be said that he was expressing the point of view of many NATO representatives.

[Korshunov] Boris Vasilyevich, I am wholly in agreement with you, although the very fact of such impressive military efforts by the NATO countries in the Persian Gulf is, like it or not, involving the alliance—or could involve it—in the events. And there are such fears, for Iraq's military activities are not restricted at present to the territory of Kuwait or to the neutral zone on the border with Saudi Arabia. Reports coming in from Turkish rebels operating in the Iraqi-Turkish border area indicate that Baghdad has deployed up to three army divisions in those areas. That is, a confrontation—and a patent one—with a NATO member is intended. This circumstance cannot but be of concern, I think. There is the same feeling in NATO circles, evidently. In the last few days there has been talk of adapting the North Atlantic alliance in modern conditions to various situations outside Europe, although it is primarily the political aspect that is meant here.

[Andrianov] Let us nevertheless continue our political analysis of events. It would be appropriate, I think, to go back three or four weeks or so, to relations between Iraq and Kuwait on the eve of the conflict. [passage omitted on Iraq's claims that Kuwait was exceeding oil quotas, Iraq's demand for compensation, the concentration of Iraqi forces on the Kuwait border, and the invasion itself]

[Korshunov] Analysts will doubtless in the future be able to explain what happened in those days of August 1990. Historians will be able to dig down to the real depths of the causes and consequences of the conflict between Iraq and Kuwait. But there is one bothersome question here: Why did this happen, after all? Why did Iraq make territorial claims, in addition to other demands, from a period of history featuring, among other things, the existence and then the disintegration of the great Ottoman Empire, of which the territory of present-day Iraq and Kuwait were once part? [passage omitted on discussion on the present-day relevance of empires such as the Ottoman, Byzantine, or Roman Empires; the assertion of the primacy of the new political thinking, which was "made in the USSR"; the current Near East crisis as a manifestation of the old approach to politics, based on the strength and diktat of the strong over the weak]

[Grachev] You know, colleagues, I think Baghdad is entitled to manage its own finances itself, but this is only the financial aspect of the problem, of course. There is also a very blatant political aspect to it, and this must on no account be overlooked.

[Korshunov] Right. One ought perhaps to say here, Yevgeniy Tikhonivich, that this point should have been given due and timely consideration by our country, too. For we must now frankly acknowledge that for many years the Soviet Union was one of the main arms suppliers for Iraq's Army. By no means the only one, admittedly, but one of the biggest.

For a long time Iraq has been taking delivery of modern, up-to-date Soviet combat equipment, including self-propelled guns, multi-charge missile installations, tanks, armored personnel carriers, missiles, and aircraft. As for how much, no figures have been published in the Soviet Union yet; they were known only to a narrow circle of people in our country. Estimates have been made in the West, however, where they estimate that approximately 80 percent of Iraq's weapons are Soviet-made. I would not like to say whether this figure is correct or not, but, frankly speaking, it makes quite an impression and does give us food for thought.

[Andrianov] Very abundant food for thought. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that Iraq's aggressive behavior has posed the question of to whom our country gives military assistance, and for what purpose. Not without reason do people say that even a simple stick can be put to dual use—first, to lean on in case of need, for support so as not to fall down, and second, to hit someone with the intention of maiming or even killing. And sad though it may be, it is an unavoidable fact that tanks, aircraft, and other weaponry made in our country were used by Iraq to occupy Kuwait. Can Soviet people really care nothing about the purposes to which various countries are putting weapons manufactured here? Are they defending themselves against attack, or committing an act of aggression? Far from being a rhetorical question, this is one of major practical implications.

[Grachev] But the Soviet leadership has already answered this question. Our country has frozen its arms shipments to Iraq, and Aleksandr Stanislavovich has just told us about the extent of those shipments. I think that this step by our leadership has a political as well as military significance, because the Soviet Union has thereby made it perfectly clear whose side it is on in this conflict—on the side of Kuwait, the victim of aggression. And it is worth mentioning, by the way, that there is a treaty on cooperation between our country and Iraq signed back in the era of global confrontation. Nor should one forget the very extensive economic ties between the Soviet Union and Iraq.

[Korshunov] Yes, our country has developed this economic cooperation with Iraq over decades. It has become a component part of the edifice of Soviet foreign economic links and exerts a corresponding influence on the state of our national economy. The reason I mention this is to stress how hard it was, clearly, for our leadership to decide to back the Security Council resolution on broad economic sanctions against Iraq. Very hard indeed. Because to be frank about it, this is doing damage, and considerable damage at that, to the Soviet economy, too. But we cannot act against our conscience. Our policy is determined by international legal and moral considerations, and therefore our approach to this matter of principle remains firm in the present situation: The sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity of the state of Kuwait must be fully restored and protected.

[Andrianov] I think it has to be emphasized here that there is absolutely nothing anti-Iraqi in this stance. Quite the contrary, in fact. From the very onset of the conflict the Soviet Union has made efforts seeking to help Iraq out of the situation it finds itself in, with the minimum loss. On the very first day, when Iraqi troops invaded Kuwaiti territory, the Soviet leadership sent a telegram to Iraq's president, Saddam Husayn, expressing their attitude toward Baghdad's action. But in his reply two days later, there were no mitigating circumstances that might have altered the Soviet Union's attitude toward Iraq's invasion. Just a few hours after that, the Soviet leadership sent Saddam Husayn a second message insistently advising him to regard Security Council Resolution No. 660 seriously. This resolution, as you know, demands the immediate withdrawal of Iraqi troops and the restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty. Baghdad replied to this message with an anti-Soviet campaign in the Iraqi press.

[Korshunov] And how is this to be understood? Do you see it is a sign that Baghdad is prepared to exacerbate relations with our country? And if so, what would become of the Soivet-Iraqi Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation?

[Grachev] Perhaps you would allow me to answer this one, Yevgeniy Tikhonovich. Saddam Husayn hardly stands to gain by exacerbating relations with the Soviet Union, for that would mean making one more enemy in a situation in which Iraq is apprehensive about the possibility of a war with the United States or Israel. I assume Baghdad is also aware of the Soviet Union's refusal to take part in the naval blockade of Iraq. In fact, I am sure they are not only aware of this stance but duly appreciate it, too. One must also assume that Baghdad knows of the frequent statements by Moscow officials about the Soviet Union sincerely wishing to preserve its long-standing friendly relations with Iraq. These are founded on the treaty you mentioned, and in my view the viability of this document can now only be brought into question by Baghdad itself through actions of an anti-Soviet tone. Whether or not he will opt for this I would not like to say. Probably time alone will tell.

[Andrianov] But time, incidentally, is not working in Baghdad's favor. And to all appearances Saddam Husayn senses this. In an appeal made public on Iraqi television he called on Arabs to wage a holy war against the United States and rebuff foreign interventionists in the Persian Gulf. U.S. President George Bush stated in this connection that Saddam Husayn is so isolated from the rest of the world and cornered by world public opinion that he needs a mechanism to organize support for himself. But this, stressed the head of the White House, will not work. [passage omitted summarizing the Cairo resolution denouncing Iraqi aggression]

[Grachev] In my view, the efforts of the Arab countries are unquestionably capable of playing a special role in stopping the current situation in the Persian Gulf developing into an even bigger military conflict, and this woould probably be the best way. It must be acknowledged, of course, that there is not unity in the Arab world as yet, as was shown by the voting at the Cairo conference last Friday, which makes it all the more important now, given the unpredictability of the current situation in the Persian Gulf area, to cast aside differences in the Arab world so that they can make their contribution to extinguishing the dangerous tension. For this is fundamentally at odds with the interests of the Arab states, creates new and additional obstacles on the way to regulating the conflict situation in the Near East, and runs counter to the positive trends and improvement in international affairs as a whole.

[Andrianov] On that, we end our roundtable meeting. [passage omitted]

## NATO, EEC Bodies Convene on Gulf Crisis

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*12 Aug 90 Second Edition p 5*

[Dispatch by PRAVDA correspondent V. Peresada: "Conferences at NATO and EEC"]

[Text] Brussels, 11 Aug—It was unprecedented: There were conferences of the major Western organizations the North Atlantic alliance and the Common Market in the space of a day. They were held at foreign-minister level. The urgent sessions of the NATO Council and EEC Council of Ministers were convened for the same reason—the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

The two meetings demonstrated a concerted political reaction to Baghdad's actions: "Iraqi aggression" was roundly condemned and a demand was made for the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait and the restoration of that state's sovereignty. NATO and the Common Market welcomed the UN decision on sanctions, pledged to promote its implementation, and also declared their intention to adopt measures themselves to normalize the situation in the region.

At a final news conference NATO Secretary General M. Woerner and U.S. Secretary of State J. Baker addressed the journalists. It was announced that the session participants had supported the U.S. decision to dispatch naval and other forces to Saudi Arabia, but each member of NATO will be able to give military support to Washington on an individual basis, if it wishes. According to Woerner, collective action by the North Atlantic alliance in the Persian Gulf is ruled out, "since it is not in the zone of NATO action." Only if there is a threat to Turkey, which is a member of the alliance and has a common border with Iraq, "will Atlantic commitments come into force."

### Kryuchkov, Shatalin Interviewed on 'Who's Who'

*LD1108174390*

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 10 August broadcasts the "Who's Who" phone-in program, presented by Igor Sergeyevich Fesunenko, with studio guests Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kryuchkov, member of the Presidential Council and KGB chairman, and Academician Stanislav Sergeyevich Shatalin, also member of the Presidential Council. The program is live, but includes some recorded portions.

Fesunenko opens the program: "Good Evening, dear comrades. The latest program in the 'Who's Who' series is on the air. It has been prepared by the creative group of Central Television responsible for 'Political Dialogues.' This program sets itself the task of acquainting you with prominent state officials, politicians, and public figures in our country.

"Today we have decided to invite two people who are quite well known in our country to Studio Five at the Ostankino Television Center. The two men are both members of the Presidential Council. I will introduce them. One is Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kryuchkov, chairman of our country's Committee for State Security. The other is Academician Stanislav Sergeyevich Shatalin. He is well known in the country as an economist who until recently held a large number of posts in a great variety of scientific establishments. He has won all sorts of prizes and titles that I will not list. I hope you will not mind."

Fesunenko mentions that many people do not know much about the Presidential Council. A recording is then shown in which unidentified correspondents ask people on the street what they know about the Presidential Council. Many apparently know little about it. Later, a series of man in the street interviews is shown in which people are asked what they know and think about Shatalin. Fesunenko then turns to Kryuchkov, saying that many people may be better acquainted with the KGB than they might wish to be.

A video recording is then shown which presents some biographgical and career details about Shatalin. The narrator says that the television crew that went to interview Shatalin had some difficulty gaining access to his residence. In the film, a correspondent is seen interviewing Shatalin, who is casually dressed in a T-shirt. Shatalin is asked about his career. He says he came from a peasant background and describes himself as a normal Soviet citizen.

Following the film, Fesunenko again turns to Shatalin, asking him to comment briefly on a recent soccer game, then reminding viewers that the program is live.

Fesunenko introduces another short clip in which unidentified correspondents ask Muscovites to give their views on the market economy. The first person interviewed says that things are getting worse and worse. An elderly woman predicts that things are bound to get better. A car driver says that he has a positive attitude about the market. Another person says that things will be better for people with money.

Back in the studio, Fesunenko says that the clip indicates that people have mixed feelings toward the market. He then introduces another clip in which people on the street are asked about their attitude toward the KGB. A policeman says he has a positive attitude. Another person says that the KGB are all bandits and should be rounded up. Another man says that he has never had anything to do with the KGB. A youth says he realizes that the KGB could affect his future.

In the studio once again, Fesunenko says: "These are different people, and naturally they have different attitudes toward the KGB. Everyone understands that. Well now, in view of the fact that our program is called 'Who's Who,' I will ask you, comrades, to watch a short, five-minute television profile of Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kryuchkov, the chairman of the KGB, who we visited a few days ago. Subsequently our guests will answer questions from viewers. So, I will ask the producer to give us the television profile of Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kryuchkov."

Recorded video shows Kryuchkov seated in a large office in which there is a long table lined with chairs; a close-up shows various objects on Kryuchkov's desk, with a bank of six telephones visible in the background; a picture of Gorbachev hangs on the wall; on the wall behind Kryuchkov is a picture of Lenin; Kryuchkov leafs through folders.

An unidentified narrator says: "Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kryuchkov is 66 years old. He comes from a simple, working-class family. He trained as a lawyer. During the post-war years of rampant crime, he was employed in an oblast prosecutor's office. He can be described as a successful individual. His dream of becoming a diplomat became a reality. After completing the Diplomatic School, he worked at the Soviet Embassy in Hungary. Subsequently, he had to abandon his diplomatic career. Kryuchkov joined the KGB along with Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. Now, after more than 20 years spent working in leading posts within this organization, he is its chairman. One could go on talking about this person for a long time, but one probably can understand him best by visiting his working environment."

In the video report, Kryuchkov says: "I would like to say that this probably is the first time in the entire history of the state security organs that a television crew has been right here, at the chairman's desk. Such a thing has never happened before. This also speaks volumes. I think this is probably only the beginning. There is probably more to come, as they say.

"The conferences held in this office normally are attended by a select few: the deputy chairman of the KGB, the collegium, and maybe a few other comrades who might be invited. Of course, we have maps over there; we have a complete set of maps. You can see the maps over there. (Video shows curtains on the wall drawn aside, revealing a map of an unidentified region.) The most important thing this console offers is communications. (Video shows close-up of telephones and switchboards under Kryuchkov's desk; there are 90 buttons on it.) They make it possible to establish immediate contact with any part of the Soviet Union—and not only the Soviet Union—whenever it is necessary.

"This place is, I would say, very busy. There may be people who suffer from being insufficiently informed, but this is not a shortcoming we have to contend with. We have a great deal of information at our disposal. (Video shows a map of Africa hanging on the wall.) If any hour passes without our receiving any information, we consider ourselves to be quite lucky."

Video shows Kryuchkov walking with two men outdoors; Kryuchkov is then seen seated at a table outdoors with three other people, one of whom is holding a microphone, another is Fesunenko, who makes no contribution to the conversation.

An unidentifed narrator says: "This is an out-of-town KGB residence."

The interviewer shown seated with Kryuchkov and Fesunenko says: "These days, everybody is talking about privileges, saying that they should be abolished. Do you enjoy any privileges?"

Kryuchkov answers: "This question was put to me; I thought about it with my wife, discussed it with her. I cannot think of any privileges that I enjoy. I receive my salary. There is a car that takes me to work and back, and which is absolutely indispensable to me. In the first place, I would not be able to get to work. Second, this car is equipped with communications. It is a large car. If similar communications facilities were installed in another smaller car, I would be happy to accept it, although the car I have now makes a lot of things possible, so to speak.

"I pay for my apartment. I pay for holiday vouchers, though not the full cost, I must admit. I cannot give you the details right now, but I do not pay the full price, and neither does my wife. I am also entitled once a year to travel right across the country free of charge, stopping off where I like. I have never once taken advantage of this right, although of course I do not pay when I go visiting."

The interviewer asks: "Vadim Aleksandrovich, what is this place we are at now? Is it a dacha made available to you, as a member of the Presidential Council, or else as a former member of the Politburo, as you are now?"

Kryuchkov replies: "It is a guesthouse, a service house, used by one of the subunits of the KGB. It is a guesthouse intended for delegations visiting us on an unofficial basis, delegations whose visits are not usually reported on television. It has been used by our colleagues from other countries, from both socialist and capitalist countries. We held talks and negotiations with them here."

The interviewer asks: "Vladimir Aleksandrovich, there is another question: These days, many people actually prefer to spend their spare time, their free time, at meetings and demonstrations. How do you spend your spare time, the little you get?"

Kryuchkov replies: "You know, I hardly have any spare time. My working day lasts longer than eight hours, of course. I also work on Saturdays. On Sunday, I usually get some free time after dinner. Well, I relax; I go walking. That is the only opportunity I get. When I get the opportunity, I choose to spend this time at the theater. Well, naturally, I also have to do a lot of reading, especially our periodicals. By virtue of my work, I have to read everything that is written about the KGB. I do not dislike all of it, honestly."

The interviewer asks: "Since we are talking about the KGB again, let me ask you this question: Attitudes toward the KGB are sharply polarized these days. There are sharply negative attitudes and there are quite positive evaluations. Is there any reason to be afraid of the KGB these days?"

Kryuchkov answers: "It depends on who you are talking about. I do not think the honest citizen has anything to be afraid of. He does not need to be afraid of the KGB. He should regard the KGB as an organization that defends the country's security and that also comes to his assistance if he subjected to some kind of negative influence in areas that come within the KGB's jurisdiction. One needs to bear in mind that... (changes thought) Our glasnost is getting through to the public; and thanks to glasnost, the public is getting to see what goes on in our offices. I think the public would like to know even more. Of course, there is a lot they will find out about, but not everything." The recorded video report ends, and the program switches back to the studio.

In the studio, Fusunenko says: "So you have met the two guests of the 'Who's Who' program. I remind you that the program is going out live. The telephone number is 217-4543.

"Well now, as the last to be introduced was Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kryuchkov, chairman of the Committee of State Security, we now will ask our guests to begin a live discussion in answer to questions, and since—I repeat—Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kryuchkov was the last to be introduced, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, may I put the first question to you, even more so since Stanislav Sergeyevich has already answered one very important question?

"So, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, the journalist Iosif Sonin from Moscow—his phone number is 229-9347—asks: Recently, in our mass news media there has been a lot of information about the KGB, including some of a negative kind. And we have seen just now, in those minipolls our correspondent carried out in the streets of Moscow, that people have varied opinions. There were some sharply negative assessments of your department. The question is: How do you feel about this?"

Kryuchkov replies: "Well, when we deal with negative articles, of course we are not at all enthusiastic. I would like to say that in a way we have staged this huge spate of comments and articles about the work of the organs of state security ourselves, by participating actively in the process of democratization and glasnost.

"Formerly, a lot was written about us abroad, predominantly in the form of negative comment, negative materials; but now we are getting constant attention from the mass media. I think there are several reasons for this which are generally shared by what is being written about us.

"Some Soviet people simply do not know about the work of the state security organs. They have a certain notion, and they think that what was true of us once is still having its effect to some extent at the present time. Others show keen interest and curiosity. We understand. This is perfectly natural because the state security organs are one of the delicate organizations of our state.

"Well, there is a further category that, in our view, in indulging in deliberate negative comment, in many respects both distorts the nature of the work of the state security organs and presents those who work in that organization in a completely false light. I think that within the framework of glasnost, we will be trying to clarify this matter as much as possible, and I assume that the constructive and positive relations we have built up thanks to this will help us. We receive a lot of suggestions, recommendations, advice, and even sympathy. We take all this into consideration in our work, believing that much depends not only on the security officers, but also on the media, in insuring that the people's idea of work of our organs is an objective one."

Fesunenko says: "Thank you. Now, staying with the proper order, and in a democratic spirit, I propose to put the questions to our guests alternatively. I want to call on you now, Stanislav Sergeyevich, with an immediate and specific question.

"A few days ago, I was presenting the 'Vremya' program, and there was a report of the setting up—there was a presidential decree setting up—a special commisssion that—it was not stated, but as your name came first, I can assume you are its leader on or one of its leaders—a commission that is to prepare by 1 September proposals for economic reform, a Union treaty, and so on. Also on the commission is Comrade Abalkin, among other prominent experts.

"And now ARGUMENTY I FAKTY, the weekly that came off the press today and will reach its subscribers tomorrow or the day after, has printed a long article by Comrade Abalkin on much the same subject. I would like to ask you to comment on it because this is a very important, serious, and burning issue. The process of preparing legislation on economic reform, the functions of your commission, and its relations with government institutions. What can you tell us about this?"

Shatalin explains that the article was not a presidential resolution or decree, but an instruction to the president of the Academy of Sciences. He says: "It stated, as you recall, that by agreement with Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, and Ivan Stepanovich Silayev, a group was formed. My name was mentioned first, but I do not conclude from that that I am its leader. That group was charged with the task of elaborating a concept for a program of the Union, a Union program, I stress, for the transition to a market economy as the foundation of a Union treaty; but it should not be thought that if a new word—Union treaty—has been added to that name, this means some other program is being prepared for the transition to a market economy.

"From what I have read—of course I am a bad lawyer—I must say honestly that I did not understand what was written here very well. It says here that a presidential group has been set up to draw up that program. I personally do not know of that presidential group, and I do not know of any decree or instruction from the president which says we must make a presidential program. There simply is no such instruction in existence. We are making a program, a Union program, for the government, but by agreement with the persons I mentioned."

Shatalin asserts that press reports have been inaccurate on this point and says he himself is confused. There was talk of a referendum, he says, then it was decided not to hold one, but to whose advantage was it not to do so? "Therefore," he continues, "I want to say that variety exists everywhere, and each person is free to examine that variety; but I consider that there exists a single program that we all are preparing together, as a program we would like to examine, indeed, simultaneously with the economic part of the Union treaty. For that is of really fundamental importance."

Fesunenko says: "Thank you. Now, a question for you, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, from Nikolay Pavlovich

Rogov, a retired lawyer from Moscow. He is interested in why the Law on the KGB, the State Security Committee, has not been adopted yet. Do you think such a law is really necessary now or not?"

Kryuchkov replies: "Thank you for that question. We believe that both society and the state security bodies need this law. Very great changes, colossal changes, have occurred in our country in the last five years, and there will be even greater changes in terms of their scale and depth. Yet we still are living by laws that were adopted 30 or more years ago. Admittedly, we amended them recently and made appropriate proposals; nevertheless, in the conditions of the society we are creating, we have to live by new, more complete laws. I think that if the Supreme Soviet of the Union were to start examining this law, this bill, at the next session, it would be very useful.

"With your permission, Igor Sergeyevich, I would like to dwell a little on this question and say the following: First, we have prepared the bill. We spent over a year on its preparation; we involved the Interior, Justice, and Defense Ministries, other organizations and departments, and prominent Soviet academics and lawyers in the preparation of the law. Our bill has gone through preliminary discussion in virtually all the committees of the USSR Supreme Soviet. We have received a mass of interesting proposals from our staff, and we think there is a very good basis. I believe that when the law is adopted and published, the state security bodies will for the first time be living by a law known to all Soviet people. That is very important."

Fesunenko says: "Thank you, and I would like to put one more question to you. In fact, it is not my question, I am just reading it. It is from Yekaterina Golubeva, an engineer at a Moscow scientific research institute. I would simply like to bring our conversation down from the theoretical heights of talking about laws on to a concrete plane. Yekaterina Golubeva writes that there was a report in the press a few days ago that the Chekists had arrested a member of staff at one of Moscow's scientific research institutes. Is this true, and what can you say about it?"

Kryuchkov answers: I think the report is two or three days old. The state security bodies really did very recently detain and arrest a Soviet citizen, a serviceman, who is a member of staff at one of the scientific research institutes of the defense sector. This put a stop to an attempt to hand over very serious information to one of the Western representations in Moscow. Had this been achieved, considerable damage would have been done to our interests. I am not able to give the person's name nor say more precisely what he does. I imagine there will be a trial, and once the court finds him guilty and an appropriate verdict is pronounced, we will provide the Soviet (?public) with greater detail."

Shatalin interjects:: However, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, the court also could find him not guilty, is that not so?"

Kryuchkov replies: "True, it could; but I do think we had reason for arresting him. Then there is the evidence and his own testimony of admission.

Fesunenko says: "Thank you. Stanislav Sergeyevich, a brief biography published in the newspapers in connection with your appointment as a member of the Presidential Council contains the following sentence describing you: He—meaning Stanislav Sergeyevich Shatalin—made a great contribution to the elaboration of a theory for the optimum functioning of the socialist economy and the modelling and forecasting of national economic processes. That is the first thing.

"The second is that we have received a question from Tatyana Ivanovna Nichkina. She also notes your services in this field, and writes in her question: In 1974 you received a state prize for developing an economic model for socialism. How can that be correlated with your current statements?"

"To continue, I will ask you a couple of other questions. You recently spoke very sharply and pointedly in an OGONEK interview about our present deficiencies and problems in the fields of ideology, propaganda, economic doctrine, and so on. You said, in particular, that it is time to stop political bluffing and to quit feeding our poverty-stricken, half-starved people on stories of a communist society, the common cause of socialism, and so on. In short—and this has been written in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA—it says you are in favor of the recognition of private ownership as an inseparable, organic part of our society and economy.

"So, Tatyana Nikolayevna Ivanova, a historian, asks whether you can prove scientifically, and not simply declare that a market economy is impossible without private ownership. There is a whole series of questions asking the same thing. In particular, Aleksey Ivanovich Glazunov asks what your thoughts are on the birth of new forms of ownership in the country. I hope you will not demonstrate it in detail and scientifically, but I would like to hear you briefly."

Shatalin says his contribution to the theory of the optimum functioning of the socialist economy has been greatly exaggerated. Other "great scholars," both within the USSR and outside it, were responsible for this. He denies ever drawing up any economic model of socialism. He did not get a prize in 1974. The prize he did win was given in 1978 for work on balanced economic development.

Shatalin goes on to say that within the space of one year, the Soviet Union has changed from being a totally lawless society into one that aspires to be the most law-based society in the world. He lists all the laws that have been adopted during the past year. The country is changing very rapidly, he says; this is a revolutionary time. He goes on to stress the need for a law on entrepreneurship in the USSR that will clarify the regulations on share-owning and dealing and on foreign investment. Without a law on entrepreneurship and without private property there will never be a serious market in the USSR. I have always been of this opinion, Shatalin insists.

He continues by comparing North and South Korea, and also the FRG and the GDR. We should learn from history, from the development of civilization, he says. Without the existence of private property, talk of a market will be "more demagogy," another attempt to avoid facing up to pressing problems, Shatalin claims to support social democratic socialism and says he has never hidden his allegiance, either at party congresses or anywhere else. The concept of private property has never prevented social democrats from building socialism. There is no contradiction here, he says, concluding: "Beat me, condemn me if you like; my ideology is the ideology of left-of-center social democracy."

Fesunenko says: "We will not beat you. If we do beat or condemn you, it will only be because you talk too much."

Shatalin replies: "Thanks for that."

Fesunenko says: "Vladimir Aleksandrovich might take offense."

Kryuchkov says: "I would just like to add a few words, if I may."

Fesunenko says: "By all means."

Shatlin makes a comment, which is indistinct.

Kryuchkov says: "I also favor the transition to a market economy. I think this is inevitable and necessary, but this transition must allow us to take a dignified place in history. History should not record that we made mess of this. Clearly, everything must be calculated very, very carefully and accurately."

Fesunenko then says: "Stanislav Sergeyevich, here are a few more questions. For the time being, would you please merely prepare your answers to them? Take a look at them. There are many more to come. I would now like to turn to Vladimir Aleksandrovich. There is a whole series of questions here, making out, one way or the other, that there is a connection between the KGB and the Pamyat society. Some of them suggest that the KGB has some sort of connection with this society. Yelena Dmitrovna from Pyatigorsk makes this suggestion. There is another from Chernovtsy. There are other questions of this kind. For example, are there subversive Zionist organizations in the Soviet Union? That questioner chooses another tack, so to speak. I would like to ask you to answer this question: What is the KGB's attitude to these extremes..."

Kryuchkov interrupts, saying: "OK, I understand the question."

Fesunenko continues, saying: "...Zionist organizations on the one hand and the right-wing Pamyat society on the other?"

Kryuchkov replies: "I would just like to give a short historical background. At the present time, the Soviet Union has about 90,000 organizations of various kinds."

Fesunenko exclaims: "Ninety thousand!"

Kryuchkov answers: "That is quite right; 90,000. To give you an idea of the rate of increase, let me tell you that a year ago there were about 60,000. Now we have 90,000 organizations of very different kinds. We consider that roughly 98 percent of these organizations make a positive and constructive contribution. I think their activities ought to be welcomed. There are only a few dozen organizations whose activities put us on our guard. We consider that their activities are not constructive. Let us take Pamyat. For some reason, many people consider that Pamyat and the KGB are closely linked by certain threads. This is nonsense; a complete misconception. There are various trends within Pamyat. There is one trend that should be supported, we think. They campaign for the preservation of monuments and so on. At the same time, there are aspects of it which we condemn. As you know, there is negative nationalism and chauvinism. There is some of this.

"As far as Zionist organizations are concerned, let me say that such organizations do exist, but we do not think that at the present time they bear any imprint of hostile activity. Many people claim that the KGB and other law enforcement agencies in our country are not doing anything about anti-Semitism. That is not so. On several occasions both last year and this year there was a real panic about forthcoming pogroms against Jews, and so on. This was never borne out. It was all panic, rumors, all completely unsubstantiated. I consider that we have to monitor this area of our public life carefully, but there is nothing we are seriously concerned about, as far as this is concerned."

Fesunenko says: "Thank you. Now here I have a question I will read out. Naturally, you will not be able to answer it now, since the question will need to be investigated, but I will pass it over to you. Comrade Angelina Nikolayevna Komereshko from Tambov makes the following request: Please help us, as parents, to learn the truth about the tragedy that befell an An-12 aircraft in Pakistan on 4 August 1984. It was flying from Aden to Tashkent with 24 officers on board. This is the plea made by Angelina Nikolayevna. Angelina Nikolayevna, I advise you to write a letter..."

Kryuchkov interrupts and says: "OK."

Fesunenko contines: "...and of course, I think that...

Kryuchkov interrupts again and says: "We will give an answer to this question."

Fesunenko continues "...the committee's staff will definitely provide an answer.

"There are several questions dealing with one single subject, so to speak. I will continue putting questions to you, Vladimir Aleksandrovich. Comrade Pozelskaya from Moscow asks if the KGB intends to throw off the influence of the CPSU. Comrade Sergey Makarov from the Crimea asks: When will the committee you head really become a Committee for State Security and not a committee for party security?"

Kryuchkov answers: "I think that... (changes thought) May I answer this one?"

Fesunenko says: "Yes, of course."

Kryuchkov says: "Well, up until the repeal of the previous Article 6 of the Soviet Constitution, our activities really were supervised and directed by the party Central Committee—or, to be more exact, by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The situation now has changed fundamentally. We are supervised and controlled, our activities are directed by the president, the Presidential Council, the relevant committees of the Supreme Soviet, and by the Supreme Soviet itself. So, if some people think that we currently are working under the leadership of party organizations, on their instructions, they are profoundly mistaken."

"As far as the presence of party organizations within the state security organs is concerned, they do exist. I think this falls within the framework of human rights, the right of individuals to belong to various parties, to work for various party organizations, but I would like to stress the following: We have not been depoliticized as yet, but we do not regard this situation as static. Everything is developing; this is also developing. For this reason, I do not wish to look too far ahead."

Fesunenko says: "Now here is a question we have just received from Lev Vasilyevich Zvonkov. He asks you: To whom does the KGB answer? What do you think personally, Vladimir Aleksandrovich? Would it not be better if the KGB were under the control of the USSR Supreme Soviet?"

Kryuchkov replies: "It is under the control of the USSR Supreme Soviet. I have said already that the USSR president controls, heads, and directs our activities, but practical questions are decided by the Committee on Issues of Defense and State Security of the USSR Supreme Soviet. So there is rigorous state control over our activities."

Shatalin interjects: "Vladimir Aleksandrovich, you are also a member of the government, if I am not mistaken."

Kryuchkov replies: "Yes, of course."

Shatalin says: "You are not only a member of the Presidential Council."

Kryuchkov says: "The Council of Ministers (?follows the activities of the committee)."

Shatalin's response is unintelligible.

Kryuchkov says: "Yes, the Council of Ministers, too, either individually...

Shatalin interrupts, saying: "Legally, the situation here is aboveboard."

Kryuchkov answers: "Yes."

Fesunenko says: "That is absolutely right."

Asked whether he helped set the official figure for the basic subsistence minimum, R80 per month, and whether he could survive on this R80, Shatalin denies any part in the calculations that led to this figure. He says the economists and politicians who decided on the figure of R80 did not really know what they were talking about. A realistic figure would have been R120-130. This is the real poverty line. The figure of R80 is "fantasy," he says.

Another caller asks whether an ordinary Russian living in Moscow Oblast can ever expect to have an allotment. Shatalin says he himself does not have an allotment. He says the government, as well as the Moscow soviet, is seeking ways of providing allotments for the country's population. He adds that there is resistance to this idea; some people are trying to sabotage it.

Fesunenko says: "Vladimir Aleksandrovich, two days ago we visited you in your office at the Lubyanka, as it is popularly known, and I take this opportunity to thank you once again for receiving us and for explaining and showing us where you work, as the viewers saw at the start of the program. Naturally, this helps our work and makes for confidence in your department.

"So while we were there, you showed us the communications console which connects with practically everyplace in the world. That is natural; that is how it should be. I would like to ask you a specific question. Now, in connection with the events in Iraq and Kuwait, in connection with Iraq's aggression against Kuwait and its annexation of that country, I imagine you must have had especially many, so to speak, contacts in that respect. Could you tell us how your department is monitoring this problem now, how you are tracking these matters? It is not without reason that I ask this question, if you will forgive me, because Svetlana Kirillovna Bykova from Moscow puts the following question: My husband and many acquaintances currently are in Iraq. How safe are things there and why are they not being evacuated, for later may be too late? I entreat you for an answer."

Kryuchkov replies: "Where political aspects are concerned, this is a very complicated and acute problem, which has arisen as a result of the known Iraqi-Kuwaiti conflict. There are reports in the press on this, and I would think there is no sense in taking up air time with it. One of our great concerns is the safety of Soviet people in Kuwait and Iraq. In Kuwait, there are somewhere around 8,000 Soviet people. We have managed to get some of them out."

Fesunenko interjects: "I beg your pardon, that is in Iraq?"

Kryuchkov answers: "Yes. In Kuwait, there are just over 700. There is only one person in Iraq whose fate is unknown to us, a specialist who, according to the latest information we have, is being held by the Iraqi authorities, and as far as we can judge his safety is guaranteed for the present. However, how events will develop in the coming days is hard to say. In any event, we are taking all possible measures to safeguard the interests of our citizens in Iraq."

Fesunenkof says: "Thank you. Here is an interesting question, I think. Sergey Larionovich Fedeyev, a retired office worker from Moscow, asks in which functions and tasks the USSR KGB and the U.S. FBI coincide and where they differ."

Kryuchkov replies: "The U.S. FBI—how can I put it?—is a counterintelligence service. It deals with some internal matters. The State Security Committee has such a sector, which is a constituent part of its work. We call it counterintelligence. The CIA in the United States is an intelligence agency. We also have that within the State Security Committee. In other words, in this country the special services are, as it were, in a single body, a single organization—the State Security Committee."

Fesunenko says: "Thank you. We have a whole series of questions on what have come to be called interethnic problems. For instance, Tatyana Aleksayevna Poluyanovich asks: Will you be introducing internal troops into Belorussia and the Transcaucasus? Anatoliy Nikolayevich Grudin from Kharkov asks: When will the political leaders unite the hands of the KGB and the true reasons for our discord in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Uzbekistan, and Kirghizia be disclosed at least?"

Kryuchkov answers: "Where the stationing of Internal Troops in Belorussia and other regions is concerned, they are there predominantly in accordance with prearranged plans. There are one or two of our subunits there, too. Where Armenia is concerned, particularly the presence there of some small Interior Ministry subunits, they were moved in because of emergency circumstances. We also have subunits of Internal Troops and one small subunit of border troops in Azerbaijan. There are also some in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, which is an integral part of Azerbaijan.

"As for the underlying cause of the nationalities conflicts, we are generally clear about these. There are many reasons: major social reasons, lack of regulation in interethnic relations, and also, to put it crudely, outright bungling attitudes to those problems that periodically arise in one region or another of our country and are not resolved in time. The events that took place recently in Georgia (corrects himself)—I mean in Kirgizia—were caused by one very specific circumstance. There was one collective farm—the press reported this—where the land was not correctly divided between Kirgiz and Uzbek people. That served as the concrete ground.

"I should say that, together with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other law enforcement bodies, we recently arrested a group of people who had committed criminal offenses, and inquiries now are under way."

Fesunenko says: "Thank you. That reply has answered the question from Lyubov Borisovna Abramova, Kazanov from Azerbaijan, and Marat Ukhomedyanov, who is also interested in the whole range of interethnic relations.

"Now, here is one more question connected with our domestic problems and disorder, which I consider very important. Yuriy Nikolayevich Raych from the city of Rovno has this question for you: I suppose, he writes—or rather, he telephones—that you are well aware of the events in Chervonograd and Ternopol regarding te monuments to Lenin. Do you not think that, as a member of the Presidential Council and chairman of the KGB, you should, perhaps by anticipating it, not have let things go so far as the desecration of the monuments to Vladimir Ilich Lenin and should have made some kind of specific proposals to eliminate that tension? Why do we always watch in silence as such a situation grows, right up to the creation of such a crisis?"

Kryuchkov replies: "I think desecration is too mild an expression. What was committed there was a real crime; I mean a breach of public order. My personal attitude to it is one of indignation. We think appropriate measures must be taken; there is no doubt about that. At the same time, though, it needs to be said bluntly that the decisions taken on that matter by the local bodies allegedly come, in the opinion of those local bodies, within the bounds of the legal norms by which they are guided. However, I think this approach is incorrect, from both the legal and the purely civic points of view. I believe that what happened in Chervonograd and Ternopol, and is happening periodically in other regions of our country, must be condemned unquestionably, and I feel that there is room for activity here by the law-enforcement bodies, too."

Fesunenko says: "Thank you. There is a whole series of questions. Before going on to Stanislav Sergeyevich, I would like to end this set of questions for you. Regarding the number of personnel in the KGB's armed formations, Spartak Arzumanovich Knyazyan asks whether cuts in KGB personnel are planned. Aleksandr Sergeyev asks whether the KGB's army will be reduced. Now, Comrade Tyulenkov, an engineer from some (Repo) works, claims that he has read somewhere that the KGB's numbers are around 400,000. He has read that in some sort of periodicals and asks you to confirm or refute that information. If it is right, he asks, is it necessary, in conditions of normal relations with the West, to maintain what he considers such a large number of employees, from the economic point of view. Vladislav Nikolayevich Ulyankin from Vitebsk asks whether there are military subunits subordinate to the KGB. Another question: Will there be cuts in staff numbers in the KGB?

Kryuchkov answers: "Already we have released information about some of the state security organs' manpower, particularly the border guards."

Fesunenko asks: "You have already disclosed information?"

Kryuchkov replies: "Yes, we have disclosed information. I have to say that we released the figure of 200,000. In the near future we are even planning to increase somewhat the strength of the border guards, partly by drawing on our internal reserves and partly by virtue of a decision adopted by the Council of Ministers. The border is long; there are very many difficulties. I believe that the security interests of our state justify this.

"We have not released any other figures on the KGB, either as regards spending or the manpower on our books. But I must point out that the numbers are not on the scale often written about both in our press and abroad. A political decision would have to be made before we could release such figures. I think this will come in time. After all, I consider that we get by with the minimum.

"As far as reductions are concerned, we are not planning any at the moment, but we are planning an important redeployment of our forces. We are planning to give still more attention to the drive against organized crime, because this greatly worries Soviet people."

Fesunenko says: "Incidentally, there are a mass of questions about this."

Kryuchkov says: "Yes."

Fesunenko says: "I was planning to read them. For instance, Petr Ivanovich Isayev asks ..."

Kryuchkov interrupts: "Yes?"

Fesunenko resumes: "Why doesn't the KGB turn its forces on the internal enemy, concentrate on areas where there is real lawlessness, Valentina Petrovna Kirskaya asks. There is a whole series of questions. Over to you."

Kryuchkov says: "Yes. We are putting effort into this. We have created special subunits within the central organization and within local territorial organs. Over the next two or three years we will be increasing our efforts. I think that if the rate of increase in crime in our country falls off over the next two or three years, this will be a fair achievement. But we are afraid that the rate of increase in crime will not even decline over the next two or three years. That is the first thing.

"Second, we are worried about organized crime, about interregional crime, and about crime connected with criminal formations in other countries. I think this is the most dangerous phenonemon. We are worried about the increase in the narcotics business in our country. I must give you the following information—and this is the first time that I have ever disclosed such a figure. According to our approximate estimates—this is not an exaggeration—the narcotics business in our country is worth roughly R15 billion per annum. In the United States the figure is ..."

Shatalin interrupts: "Narcotics what?"

Kryuchkov says: "Narcotics business."

Fesunenko says: "Yes, yes, yes."

Kryuchkov says: In the United States the figure is many times bigger; they have officially spoken of 110 billion (currency not specified). According to our calculations, it is actually in the region of 200 billion."

Shatalin asks: "Two hundred billion?"

Kryuchkov replies: "Absolutely right. There was a question there about the committee's troops. Yes, we have our own troops. We have border troops. There are also communications troops. There are special troops which are there, so to speak, to give assistance to our border guards in particular. These forces were set up long ago. They have a certain numerical strength which is laid down. I don't think there's any surplus here either. I would like to say that if a political decision is made, I think we will release certain information about the strength and spending of state security organs."

Fesunenko says: "Thank you."

Kryuchkov adds: "I can give an assurance that they are not very big."

Fesunenko thanks Kryuchkov again, and then asks Shatalin to briefly answer a question about Yeltsin's pledge to turn the Russian economy around within 500 days. Shatalin says he will be prepared to answer this question after 1 September, once the special group set up by Gorbachev has made its recommendations on the transition to a market econmy. Another listener's question asks whether foreign economists are taking part in the planning for the market economy. Shatalin says foreign economists from countries which have had market economies for a long time could help the Soviet Union solve many difficult questions which it has not tackled for 70 years. He says American, French, FRG, Korean, and Swedish experts are all helping, and their help should not be rejected.

Fesunenko says: "Our program seems to have been quite a success, not just with the Soviet audience, Soviet viewers, but also with others. One of our Japanese colleagues, Kazuo Kobayashi, a correspondent for the Japanese NHK television company has sent us a facsimile, addressed to you. He asks: How can the plans for the introduction of a market economy be reconciled with the decision to expel artists from the avenues of Tsmailovo Park? Well, viewers in other parts of the country may, of course, find this hard to understand, but would you please try to answer this question briefly?"

Shatalin says he knows absolutely nothing about it.

Kryuchkov says: "The second part of the question is entirely a matter coming within the competence of the Moscow authorities."

Fesunenko says: "The Moscow authorities. Well, I had to ask the question since it came from one of our Japanese colleagues."

Kryuchkov says: "Of course. I know. Igor Sergeyevich, I would like to say a few words..."

Fesunenko interrupts, saying: "Please do."

Kryuchkov continues: "...in support of something which Stanislav Sergeyevich said."

Fesunenko says: "Yes."

Kryuchkov says: "People in our country have started taking a very casual attitude toward the time factor. Time scales of one, one and a half, two, or three years are being set. You know, Europe, the Common Market, has already taken over 40 years to integrate itself. It has already taken them 41 years. And they consider that the halfway mark has still not been reached. So, they are in a state of constant development. I think that if we go on treating timetables in such a casual manner, we will only be hurting ourselves."

Fesunenko says: "Vladimir Aleksandrovich, there is a whole series of questions here that can be summarized in one. Igor Aleksandrovich Aleksandrov, Tikhonov from Cheboksary, Konstantin Aleksandrovich Zhelanan from Shchelkovo, Aleksandr Sergeyevich Shchits, Igor Borisovich Petrakov—All these questions are summarized in that from Sergey Sergeyevich Filippov: What governed the KGB leadership when it deprived Kalugin of his military orders and awards and handed the case over to the Procuracy?"

Kryuchkov replies: "We have already written about this in the press. We were governed by his violation of the laws. By this I do not only mean the normative acts by which the State Security Committee lives. In Kalugin's speeches in the press, in which a great deal was distorted, what was most important was the violation of what he should have obeyed, since he had worked for 30 years in the state security bodies. In addition, I would like to draw attention to the fact that Kalugin deemed it necessary, at first, to initiate his propaganda against our country's Committee for State Security and against individual institutions of authority, not in the Soviet, but in the foreign press. He makes many libellous allegations and many inaccuracies. I should like to cite just one example."

"He writes that the Committee for State Security is numerically greater than the special services of the United States, Western Europe, and Japan put together. This is just (?rubbish). Moreover, I have to tell you that he knows this is not the case, and yet he asserts that it is. I can imagine how pleased our partners abroad—if one can put it like that—view this. Now they will be asking for still more funds. As for us, we'll have to cut back our staff! I also have to say that he has circulated a great many names which, I believe, were presented in a completely distorted manner, libellously, in his speeches. And there is one other circumstance. He worked in the security organs for 30 years and was in the party for almost as many years and, when everything was in order and there wasn't a cloud in the sky above us, he considered it possible to be in both the party and the security organs without violating a thing. Then, when the situation suddenly changed, he decided to jump ship, including the ship of the party. I think that if readers follow our reports carefully they will understand and reach the correct conclusion on this."

Fesunenko says: "Now, the following question: Our press has reported that the KGB's Fifth Directorate, which was instituted in 1967 and has as its aim the struggle against dissidents, was recently abolished, but that in its place a directorate to defend the constitutional system was created."

Kryuchkov says: "That's right."

Fesunenko continues: "Well, Comrade Mangarsarov from Saratov is interested in the functions of the old and new directorates, whether there is any difference, does this not mean... (changes thought) and a number of other questions. Have the same functions been given a new name, while being retained? Does this not mean that this current directorate to defend the constitutional system will, like the old Fifth Directorate, be combatting dissidents, those who disagree, the opposition, and so forth?"

Kryuchkov replies: "I understand. The roots of the difference lie in our legislation. Previously we used to have what was called Article 70, which deemed a criminal offense, as constituting a crime, any anti-Soviet agitation or propaganda. The very fact of taking part in anti-Soviet agitation or propaganda itself constituted the elements of a crime. Now only subversion and acts of violence against Soviet power are punished here. This alone explains a great deal. Again, times are different now. That is the first thing, and second, what is most important for us now is the person, and then the interests of society. We dance to the individual's tune. Previously, so to speak, we had completely different approaches. It seems to me that fears that the processes characteristic of the seventies will take place within the framework of this new subdivision is an erroneous point of view. I don't think, comrades, that is what you should be worried about. This is a subdivision which fully corresponds to the new laws that have been adopted."

Fesunenko notes that there are three minutes to the end of the program. Shatalin says he is pleased with Kryuchkov's emphasis on the individual, rather than has been the case in the past. Shatalin then turns to a question on who will benefit from the market economy. If a market economy is not introduced to increase efficiency in the use of resources, the current Soviet philosophy will lead the country to a mass grave, he says. Only distortions of the old economic system will really suffer from the market economy—that is, parasites, the shadow economy, and so forth—he contends.

Fesunenko says that time has run out. Other questions will have to be answered another time. He thinks Shatalin and Kryuchkov for taking part in the program.

## International Conversion Forum To Open 13 Aug

### Soviet, U.S. Conversion Viewed

*LD1208184190 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Aug 90*

[Text] [Announcer] Conversion in the economic sphere in the epoch of reducing weapons. This is the theme of an international conference which opens tomorrow in Moscow. It is being held by the UN department on disarmament with assistance from the Soviet Peace Fund and the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions. Representatives from 40 countries are participating.

In December 1988 Comrade Gorbachev proposed the formation of an international group of scientists, instructing it to analyze the problems of conversion as a whole and as applied to individual countries and regions. In the view of the conference's organizing committee, the forum will be a significant step on the path to implementing the ideas expressed by the USSR president. Over to commentator Vladimir Pasko.

[Pasko] The topical nature of this meeting is determined by the fact that the transition from an economy oriented towards the arms race to a civilian economy has ceased to be of a purely academic nature. The reduction of military confrontation in Europe has already confronted governments with the complicated question of what to do with the people being released. Meanwhile, the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries are already discussing plans for new military budget and program reductions, which makes the problem even more topical.

The Western press writes with alarm about what the result of this will be for the large numbers of people working in military sectors of industry. This question is of course confronting us, too. Conversion is already under way in our country; it embraces almost 400 enterprises of the defense complex and 100 civilian works producing military products. According to the plans up to 1995, the volume of civilian products in the defense industry, taking conversion into account, should double.

However, present experience has shown that this problem is much more complex than was earlier imagined. The managers of enterprises speak with one voice about military plant being unadapted to the production of civilian products, the need for the replacement of equipment and the requalification of people. Conversion leads to a lowering of the profitability of an enterprise, a fall in its profit and, consequently, its earnings. In order to remove the hot spots of social tension and give people the opportunity to get new qualifications, one-third of R1 billion has been set aside in this year alone in our country.

The most dangerous thing, in my view, is the fact that these problems are acquiring a political hue. Specialists of a number of U.S. Government departments, on an inquiry from Congress, have prepared a report which asserts that switching military-industrial sectors on to civilian lines is unfeasible. The report's authors prove that conversion is not working in the United States and that European experience points to its ineffectiveness.

Commenting on the document, the U.S. press noted that the government is siding with the military industry and is setting itself against Congress where a whole range of draft laws on conversion has already been submitted. It goes without saying that conversion touches on the interests of large groups of people; but in essence it represents the economic aspect of reducing weapons, and here it is no longer the interests of separate groups of the population but of peoples which comes to the fore.

Not to reject conversion, but to tackle its problems—this is the line to which participants of the conference opening in Moscow adhere.

## Migration Within, to Europe Discussed

*90UF0410A Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 31, 4-10 Aug 90 p 6*

[Report on interview with Armin Shikh, representative of the European Community commission, by Yu. Sigov; published under the rubric "Five Million Foreign Workers Wander Europe"; place and date not given: "The Fedorovs From Abroad"]

[Text] *Every year about 5 million people in Europe move from one country to another in search of a job. Will such migration processes affect the Soviet Union in the near future? Armin Shikh, a representative of the European community commission, talks about this.*

Migration of the work force in West European countries has acquired considerable scope over the past several years. This does not mean, of course, that living conditions for a person in Belgium, let us say, have become bad and he has decided to move to France. It is simply that relocation of the work force in states of the European Community is a natural consequence of the development of their economies.

[Sigov] What forces people to move to other countries in search of work?

[Shikh] Studies conducted in EC commissions show that if living and working conditions in a country are just halfway decent, people will not abandon their native country in the search for "happiness abroad." Even higher salary, as a rule, will not force an individual to leave his country.

Let us take Great Britain, for example. British anesthesiologists are traditionally considered among the finest in the world. At the same time, there is a chronic shortage of such specialists in other countries of the European Community. The British doctors do not leave their country, however, even though in the Netherlands or the FRG they could receive two to two and a half times the salary they receive at home. Whereas in the United States, for just a $10 raise in salary, a person will travel hundreds of kilometers in moving to a new work place.

[Sigov] What professions today are in critically short supply in the European Community?

[Shikh] States of the European Community are gladly accepting for employment scientists, highly qualified engineers, and specialists in the applied sciences from abroad. Many common laborers—especially from Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Poland—are also arriving in the European Community countries. But this does not mean, of course, that France or Belgium lack workers of their own—it is simply more advantageous from an economic point of view, in the opinion of our employers, to use foreigners rather than local personnel at most industrial enterprises.

[Sigov] Don't you think, in connection with the recent events in East Europe, that the "emigration flow from the East" to countries of the European Community will avalanche?

[Shikh] We are already feeling the consequences of the political and economic upheaval in the East European states. There is an especially large number of people from Poland who desire to work in the EC countries. And this is understandable. For example, you won't find women working in the EC shops or plants. A West European woman simply will not work at a lathe. But if a Polish worker (and this might be a woman) gets such a job, he or she receives five or six times more than at home—and in hard currency, no less. Or consider this example: A Polish doctor working in the FRG earns the same amount in half a day than he would make in an entire month in his own country.

If things proceed further in this fashion, the residents of a number of East European countries will start resettling in EC states in massive numbers, and this will create the threat of insufficient job positions for the West Europeans themselves.

[Sigov] And how do you see the prospect that after adoption of the Law on Entry and Exit, Soviet citizens will joint this "East European migration flow"?

[Shikh] First of all, this migration must be free, not forced. We have absolutely nothing against USSR citizens coming to the EC countries for work. The most advantageous form in such event would be contractual—engineers, doctors, qualified workers could get employment with us, having concluded collective as well as individual contracts for a two-to-three year term. But, of course, we cannot be talking here about a mass exodus of Soviet people into West Europe for work.

Anyone who desires to travel from the USSR to the EC countries for work (observing appropriate laws, of course, and obtaining authorization) should remember the following: Yes, his salary with us will be several times greater—and not in rubles, but in hard currency. And the standard of living in the West is significantly higher than in the USSR. But in addition to a knowledge of foreign languages (even for workers), the Soviet individual will not just have to work more and better than at home, he will have to become imbued with the "work psychology" of the Western individual; i.e., relate to everything—property, equipment, the firm's interests—as he would to his own personal assets.

## United States & Canada

### Canada Seeks To Limit Nuclear Arms at Geneva

*LD1308060390 Moscow TASS in English 0552 GMT 13 Aug 90*

[By TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets]

[Text] Ottawa August 13 TASS—Canada will seek the enhancement of the regime that limits the "geography" of nuclear weapons and the use of fissionable materials for military purposes.

This is the goal the Canadian Government sets itself at the fourth conference to review the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The conference opens in Geneva on August 20.

The strengthening of the treaty is a priority in Ottawa's arms control efforts. With this end in view, Canada suggests taking additional measures, Ambassador Peggy Mason, in charge of disarmament issues, the leader of the Canadian delegation, told a briefing in the Foreign Ministry.

Mason believes that a discussion on the course of implementation of treaty provisions, under which the nuclear powers undertake to make active headway towards nuclear disarmament while the rest of countries refuse to possess this type of weapons of mass destruction, will figure importantly at the conference.

From Ottawa's point of view, substantial progress has been made in this respect. The United States and the Soviet Union agreed to eliminate intermediate-range missiles and are now close to an accord on a 50 percent cut in strategic nuclear arsenals.

But participants in the treaty, Mason recalled, bore in mind primarily an end to the tests of nuclear weapons. She voiced regret that the goal had not yet been attained.

However, Canada's official stand on a nuclear test ban is not consistent and is being strongly criticised by the national anti-war movement. Ottawa does not deviate from the policy of the United States which at one time refused to follow the Soviet Union's example and declare a moratorium on nuclear explosions.

The Canadian arms control centre refers to a universal ban on nuclear tests as the first step that "should be made if we want the treaty to be extended". The treaty expires in five years' time and it is essential already now to create prerequisites for extending it.

Emphasising the importance of the treaty, the Canadian arms control centre points out that 25 to 30 states can develop nuclear weapons before the end of this decade.

### Debate Continues Over U.S. Military Budget

*PM1008122990 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 90 Moscow Evening Edition p 3*

[Report by L. Koryavin: "Dialogue With Obstacles. The U.S. Congress and the White House Discuss Military Budget"]

[Text] Hemingway's pithy saying "Farewell to Arms!" is still, of course, premature. The U.S. and Soviet arms arsenals are still impressive. Military-industrial complex operations have not been suspended. ICBM's have been covered up, but have not been taken down from their platforms. However, the process of disarmament and cutbacks in the two countries' onerous military budgets has begun.

This is the main sign of the time—a historic time, people are hoping. It is being said today that the disarmament process has begun thanks to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. This is even being said by people who denied the significance of the Soviet proposals only yesterday. People who were hopeless pessimists regarding the hope of halting the arms race have become optimists.

It is gratifying that these trends are beginning to make headway in the United States, particularly within their legislature. The debates over the draft new U.S. budget are also indicative in this respect. The budget has just been adopted by the U.S. Congress House of Representatives Armed Services Committee subject to an amendment—a $24-billion reduction in the appropriations requested by G. Bush's administration. The U.S. military budget is still very high ($283 billion), but items of its expenditure are already beginning to be axed.

People in Congress note that the reduction in the budget reflects the real improvements taking place in the world. This is due to the fact that the "cold war" has come to an end. Committee Chairman Les Aspin was even more specific at a news conference: "We can cut back the defense budget owing to the changes which have taken place in the Soviet Union and which are irreversible." This was, moreover, said by Congressman Les Aspin, who was one of the "pessimists" who "doubted" the sincerity of the Soviet Union's peaceable steps for a long time.

Admittedly, all the new trends notwithstanding, many people are clinging to the old ways and are totally unwilling to abandon the phrase "Soviet threat." Although it is being said today that the threat has disappeared, people attribute this solely to the United States' "strong position." U.S. President Bush also fell back on this. He used this language at an MX missile base and at the launching of a new aircraft carrier. I asked U.S. diplomats in Moscow the following question: How can we explain what the President said, now that the process of improving Soviet-U.S. relations has clearly taken shape? I was told that Bush's words were geared to a domestic rather than an international audience: right-wing forces, discussion of the military budget, and the Congress election campaign....

In what parameters has the trend of reducing the U.S. military budget developed? Above all in categories of offensive arms—MX and "Midgetmen" ICBM's, along with the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI). That is important. Particularly now that talks on strategic offensive arms cuts are under way. If we extend the idea of the possibility of Congress' increasing the cutbacks in military programs, we must talk about the fate of the "Stealth" bombers. One "Stealth" costs something on the order of $865 million—almost $1 billion! The decision made by the House of Representatives committee envisaged cutting back this program, that is, cuts in this area were included in the axed $24 billion.

During the vote at the House of Representatives committee, observers noted that the "Stealth" got a "direct knockout." "The U.S Congress has never before voted on winding up a highly important arms system." However, the U.S. Senate opposed cutting the "Stealth" production program. This was attributed to the events unfolding in the Persian Gulf zone. A report has just come in that the Senate has refused to cut the numerical strength of the U.S. Navy, also attributing this to Iraq's aggression against Kuwait.

All this shows the danger of the conflict that has developed in connection with Iraq's reckless action not only for the fate of the Persian Gulf and the Near East, but also for the cause of preserving peace and the disarmament processes.

Now a word about the SDI program. The House of Representatives committee decided to cut it by almost $2 billion, as opposed to the administration's request for $4.9 billion. But President Bush once again advocated pursuing the extensive SDI program. His latest speech—at the Aspin Institute (Colorado)—was undoubtedly couched in a different vein in comparison with previous speeches. He took a realistic approach to the assessment of the changing climate in international relations and made corresponding assessments of the processes taking place in the USSR. The President advocated 25 percent cuts in the numerical strength of the U.S. Armed Forces by 1995. However, he still emphasized the preservation and modernization of strategic arms arsenals.

U.S. military and conservative circles put up vigorous opposition to plans for arms cuts. Secretary of Defense Cheney sounded the alarm: Cuts in military spending of this kind, he said, will "devastate" the country's Armed Forces. The minister is clearly exaggerating. The Pentagon still has a gigantic $282-billion military budget behind it. U.S. public circles are also demanding drastic cuts in this budget. Thus, a prestigious research organization, the CATO Institute, proposed cutting military spending by half by 1996, which will, according to their calculations, make it possible to eliminate the budget deficit and ensure an increase in GNP.

Incidentally, a word about the deficit. The question of the deficit has once again produced acute controversy between the Congress and the White House. President Bush virtually presented the supreme legislative organ with an ultimatum, demanding that steps be taken to reduce this deficit. Observers do not doubt that Congress will seek opportunities to cut it at the expense of military programs, although the administration would like to eliminate the deficit by other means, including cuts in social appropriations. Moreover, the administration has raised the question of raising taxes for the first time, which may destroy Bush's election trump card—he categorically denied the prospect of higher taxes. This is "adding to the clouds over the White House," observers write. According to polls, the President's prestige is declining and his "honeymoon with the American public" is at an end.

The White House does have a chance to dispel the clouds. Many people in the United States, including extensive Congressional circles, suggest that it is not necessary to raise taxes but to lower the arms ceilings in order to do this. "We must abandon the old thinking," CATO Institute analysts stress, "along with the costly military programs."

## China

### Revival of PRC's Consumer Market Appraised

*90UF0354A Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 Jul 90 p 3*

[Article by TASS correspondent V. Tomilin: "How to 'Rouse' the Market?"]

[Text] Beijing—How do you "rouse" the current "sluggish" consumer market of China, compelling it to work with its former energy and activity? The attention of the press and the main efforts of experts and scientists of the country, who propose various versions of therapy for "market ailments," are now concentrating on this "number one problem."

Professor Yu Tianyi, an eminent Chinese economist and vice president of the Finance and Economics Scientific Research Institute, believes that the measures undertaken recently to stimulate demand, in particular the lowering of interest rates on personal bank deposits, are not able in any fundamental way to solve the problem. The one and only version of invigorating the domestic market is the restructuring of the existing industrial and market structure and a qualitative increase in economic efficiency and the quality of products. Arguing for his point of view, the scientist notes that the sad fate of overstocking has befallen expensive long-life items and low-grade products at a time when new high-grade commodities are selling well even in today's "sluggish" market.

Bringing order to the unbalanced industrial structure and the technical modernization of production, the professor continues, are able to help producers to pull themselves out of the run of difficulties and to feel confident in the market.

The scale of perestroyka of the industrial structure, the Beijing newspaper JINRONG SHIBAO continues the theme, is an extremely complicated process during which, at a minimum, significant difficulties and problems will arise. Harsh measures will lead to the bankruptcy of a number of enterprises, throwing their personnel into the ranks of the unemployed, which will have a negative effect on the stability of society. The outflow of large sums for the needs of technical reequipping will aggravate enterprises' financial situation, considering that a majority of them are already in debt. And, still, to ensure the long-term and stable development of the economy a rationalization of the industrial structure is an imperative. The state, writes the newspaper, must forego its momentary benefits for the realization of long-term interests.

Among the priority measures necessary to regulate the structure of the national industry, JINRONG SHIBAO mentions the granting of bank credits to enterprises for technical reequipping needs, and also a resolute suppression of the practice of "local protectionism," which torpedoes the normal work of the consumer market and blocks interregional ties. The newspaper adds that enterprises should be allowed a more substantial part of the profits, a specific portion of which could also be directed to these purposes.

## Northeast Asia

### South Koreans Apply for Visits to North Korea

*SK0908135990 Moscow International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 7 Aug 90*

[Report by (Aleksandr Kokonov) and (Nikolai Geronin), station reporters based in Pyongyang, from the "Focus on Asia" program]

[Text] From early in the morning, South Korean people were standing in long lines in front of an office concerned of the Ministry of Home Affairs, near the DPRK territory. They were standing there to submit applications to visit the North of the peninsula. This was possible because of the recent proposal by President No Tae-u. In the middle of last month, he proposed that the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom be opened for five days from 13-17 August on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japan's colonial rule. If this takes place, the people of the two countries will be able to freely contact each other. According to a spokesman for the government, anyone who submits an application by Wednesday will have the opportunity to visit the DPRK. This will be possible when the DPRK guarantees their personal safety. ROK residents who want to visit the DPRK are more cautious than Seoul predicted. The ROK Ministry of Home Affairs announced yesterday that 6,500 submitted applications on the first day the applications were being accepted. YONHAP reports that the number of people who have a desire to visit North Korea during the period when they will be allowed to visit North Korea will increase by at least several times. Many of them want to pay a visit to meet their relatives from whom they were involuntarily separated by the [word indistinct] of destiny.

However, as many people point out, [words indistinct]. The ROK police thwarted an attempt by students and other democratic fighters to visit Pyongyang via Panmunjom in order to arrange the pannational rally on 15 August. Five hundred policemen were stationed at a departure point 30 kilometers from Panmunjom. They stopped a bus with those who proposed the rally and who support it aboard. The members of the National Democratic Alliance who were to arrange the rally together with the DPRK delegates were taken away.

### South Korean Economic Group's Visit Ends

#### Delegation Head Interviewed

*SK1008033090 Moscow International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 8 Aug 90*

[Interview with Kim Chong-in, head of ROK delegation to USSR, by Vladimir Morozov, station reporter, in Moscow 7 August; from "Focus on Asia" program—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The ROK Government delegation's visit to Moscow continues. Mr. Kim Chong-in, secretary for economic affairs in the Office of the ROK President, officially is leading this delegation. The main purpose of its current visit is to examine issues concerning economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and ROK and to normalize relations between the two countries. The ROK delegation is composed of six economic experts and six Foreign Ministry officials. Two rounds of talks have taken place to discuss economic issues. The Soviet delegation to the talks was led by Yuriy Maslyukov, deputy premier of the Soviet cabinet and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union. The guests met with a series of ministry and bureau leaders. A team of the delegation in charge of diplomatic affairs has returned to Seoul after concluding talks. Other members of the delegation, including Mr. Kim Chong-in, will leave Moscow on 9 August after concluding talks on expanding trade between the two countries.

Vladimir Morozov, reporter of this radio station, yesterday met with and interviewed the head of the ROK delegation.

[Morozov] What do you think made the current talks possible?

[Kim] On 4 June, talks were held in San Francisco between our president and the Soviet president. At this summit, they discussed issues on cooperation in various domains between the two countries, including economics and politics. I think that the current ROK-USSR economic talks were made possible on the basis of such discussions.

[Morozov] What tasks—to which priority should be given—were raised during the discussions on economic and political issues?

[Kim] The current ROK-USSR talks are aimed primarily at discussing economic cooperation. Thus, priority was given to discussion of pending issues on economic cooperation between the two countries.

[Morozov] How do you evaluate the results of talks held in the Soviet State Planning Committee, in the Chamber of Commerce, in the Foreign Ministry, and in other places?

[Kim] Of all the talks, those held in the State Planning Committee with Deputy Premier Maslyukov were the primary. Talks held in the Chamber of Commerce and other economic organizations were aimed at understanding and confirming how the Soviet economy operates and relates to other organizations. The two rounds of talks held in the State Planning Committee constitute the backbone of our talks.

[Morozov] What documents have been signed or what documents do you predict will be signed in the future?

[Kim] There was no document directly signed between the two sides. Since the current talks were the first meeting between the governments of the two countries, we exchanged our views on matters of common interests. The two sides expressed their respective positions to various agreements which will be necessary for promotion of economic cooperation between the two sides, including the agreement on trade, the agreement on prevention of double taxation, the agreement on insurance of investment, the agreement on fishery, and the agreement on scientific and technological cooperation.

Our side presented drafts of such agreements to the Soviet side. I think the Soviet side will review them and, based on the result of its review, another round of talks between working-level officials will be held. After this, such agreements will be signed in the future.

In addition, the Soviet side put forward various economic issues concerning its interest in the ROK. Materials and data as to what extent and what fields of cooperation between the ROK and the Soviet Union would be possible are now available to us. We will bring them back and review them again. We also plan to have talks with working-level officials of the Soviet side.

[Morozov] When does the ROK side think diplomatic relations between the two countries will be established?

[Kim] The current meeting was the first government-level talks on economic cooperation between the two countries. I believe based on this, discussions will continue in the future, too. Therefore, when the discussion of issues of common interests is completed and when the two sides come to a conclusion as to what relations are important for greater cooperation between the two countries, then diplomatic relations will be established between the two countries.

### 'Fruitful' Future Ties Expected

*LD1108010790 Moscow TASS in English 2310 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[By TASS correspondent Oleg Polovko]

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS—The future trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and South Korea promise to be fruitful, Pak Yun-pok, deputy director of the Moscow Mission of the Korean Corporation for Promoting Trade (Kotra), has told TASS. He gave this interview on Friday, immediately after a visit to the USSR of the first official economic delegation from South Korea.

The fact that it is planned to double Soviet-South Korean trade turnover in comparison with 1989 shows the rapid development of bilateral economic cooperation, he said.

During the talks in Moscow the sides discussed some important problems connected with their bilateral cooperation and came close to their solution. Specifically, Pak Yun-pok continued, the Soviet and South Korean representatives reached understanding that each side would work for the early settlement of the problems of double taxation, the protection of investments and so on.

According to Pak Yun-pok, many South Korean companies are interested in cooperating with Soviet partners, and the removal of the above mentioned barriers will stimulate the flow of capital from South Korea to the Soviet Union. He said that South Korean businessmen would like to receive from the USSR advanced scientific ideas and most up-to-date scientific developments.

South Korea seeks to become one of the most developed industrialised countries of the world, and with this end in view it needs promising scientific developments. The small Far Eastern country is trying with enviable energy to resolve this problem by importing scientific ideas from other countries, specifically from the USSR. It is important tht this cooperation be mutually advantageous.

### ROK 'Dissidents' Demand Prisoners' Release

*SK1308093890 Moscow International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[From the "Asian News" program under the "Focus on Asia" program]

[Text] The so-called six dissident groups of the ROK have asked the authorities to immediately release approximately 1,300 prisoners of conscience who have been put behind bars. According to an AP report, a list that was released late July includes 438 workers, 691 students, 25 workers of publishing companies, and 224 other people who have been put behind bars as political prisoners. Almost one third of them have been imprisoned on charges of carrying out the work of improving relations with the DPRK. The dissident groups have demanded that unfair laws that were applied for such detention be abolished. As known, the ROK law stipulates that those who visit the DPRK without permission will be sentenced to several years in prison.

### Japanese Defense Increase, Regional Security Viewed

*OW1208133790 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Passages within quotation marks contain Admiral Khvatov's brief remarks in Russian, fading into English translation]

[Text] At a meeting of the National Security Council held to discuss plans to build up Japan's defense capabilities, Terashima, chairman of the Joint Staff Council [of the Self-Defense Forces], stated that the Soviet military strength in the Far East has been increasing its threat. What, then, is the real situation in the region? With regard to this question, we asked Admiral Khvatov, commander of the Soviet Navy in the Pacific.

Admiral Khvatov stated as follows: "The Soviet Union has decided to reduce its forces in the Soviet East [soren tobu] by 200,000, including Navy personnel, by 1 July 1991. Of them, 120,000 will be reduced from the defense forces in the Far East. On top of that, 57 ships were withdrawn from the Pacific Fleet in the past five years, and 16 more are being removed from the fleet in the 1989-90 period. Furthermore, naval combat maneuvers have been conducted only on the basis of a defensive doctrine."

Admiral Khvatov stressed the need for balancing the military strength in the Far East, and added:

"U.S. forces deployed in the Far East are next only to those deployed in Europe in terms of their strength and size. These forces and Japan's defense capabilities together give the United States an overwhelmingly superiority over the Soviet forces in the region. The United States has twice the number of troops than the Soviet Union has, four times the number of large-type surface ships, several times the number of surface ships equipped with antiair missiles with a range of more than 600 km, and more than two times the number of tactical air units and naval air units. Meanwhile, if there is an area where the Soviet Union is superior to the United States, the Soviet Union has one and one-half times the number of defensive ground divisions, combat vehicles, and guns than the United States has."

Before concluding his remarks, Admiral Khvatov expressed his concern about the fact that trust has not played its role in the Far East as it has in Europe. The big hope for an improvement in the political situation in this region has much to do with President Gorbachev's planned visit to Japan. Admiral Khvatov thinks that the groundless criticism that the Soviet Union is building up its military strength in the region will not promote a positive process in the Far East.

### Resumption of PRC Ties With Indonesia Viewed

*BK1308092390 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1500 GMT 12 Aug 90*

[By PRAVDA columnist (Oleg Skalkin)]

[Text] Against the background of distressing news coming endlessly from the Middle East, there is also good news: The PRC and the Republic of Indonesia have decided to normalize diplomatic relations, frozen almost 25 years ago. To complete the process of normalization, Indonesian President Suharto uttered the following words of wisdom: The restoration of friendship between the Republic of Indonesia and the PRC shows the world that negotiations must take precedence over confrontation. There are no differences of opinion that cannot be overcome and no old wounds that cannot be healed.

The above statement should draw the attention of the international community, especially when leaders of certain countries tend to lack patience and wisdom, thereby being prone to adopt adventurous actions, which will in turn lead to serious consequences. The normalization of Sino-Indonesian relations will inevitably play an active role in strengthening regional policies, especially in connection with efforts to solve the Cambodian conflict. The two countries have also played an active role in restoring peace in Cambodia for a long time.

In this connection, what PRC Prime Minister Li Peng said at a news conference in Jakarta was noteworthy. He said he supported efforts to hold talks among all warring factions in Cambodia and that the PRC would never aim for the Khmer Rouge's supremacy in that country.

The impact of the PRC's new stand will be seen at upcoming peace talks. Meanwhile, the prospect for a settlement to the long-standing conflict in Southeast Asia has never been brighter.

(Nikolay Raviborinskiy), a Soviet Foreign Ministry expert on Southeast Asian affairs, made the following comments: The Soviet Union welcomes the normalization of Sino-Indonesian ties, which is a result of the growing mutual trust among countries as well as [word indistinct] of international relations in general. It can be concluded that the policy of confrontation between the two countries is now over. Trust has been restored and cooperation developed. There is no more hostility and partnership has begun. All of this contributes to regional stability and Moscow's interests lie in such a situation.

### Chernobyl Victims To Be Treated in DPRK

*SK1108022090 Moscow International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[From "News on Cooperation" program under "Annals of Friendship" program]

[Text] As already reported, Kim Hui-su, the DPRK's charge d'affaires ad interim to the Soviet Union, has sent Igor Rogachev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, a letter inviting Soviet children victimized by the incident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant to rest and receive treatment in the DPRK. The Asia-Africa Solidarity Committee of the Soviet Union is organizing a group of 100, and they will leave for People's Korea in late August.

## Southeast Asia & Pacific

### China's Premier on Cambodian Settlement Prospects

*BK1308075090 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1100 GMT 12 Aug 90*

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, head of the Cambodian Government, has valued positively the recent shift of the U.S. attitude regarding the Cambodian solution.

Addressing a news conference in Phnom Penh, he said that the positive outcome of this shift was the beginning of talks between the United States and Vietnam, which dealt with the external aspects of the solution.

At the same time, Comrade Hun Sen criticized Washington for continuing to supply aid to the Cambodian opposition groups. According to the Cambodian leader, such an act weakens the stance of the Phnom Penh government which is the sole force opposing the Pol Pot clique's attempt to return to power.

### Agreement on Vietnamese Workers To Expire

*90UF0420A Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 90 pp 2-3*

[Article by A. Kabannikov: "Quota Workers of All Countries..."]

[Text] **Vietnamese workers have been used for 10 years to patch up our economy.**

More than anything they deserve our pity. What could have been their best years have been spent in hard work and primitive living conditions in a strange country. And ahead of them.... But there is also something in between; namely, the airport. Scuffles unprecedented for the Sheremetyevo-2 Airport that occurred before the Moscow-Hanoi flight took us back once again to the problem of the Vietnamese workers.

The enthusiastic agreement we signed 10 years ago was based on the following concept: The Soviet Union is helping fraternal Vietnam train qualified personnel. But the enthusiasm turned out to be a delusion. "It is obvious where they ended up," says O. Avshanov, leading expert of the USSR Council of Ministers State Foreign Economic Commission. "Basically they were used to cover the personnel shortages in the light and textile industries. They were sent to such places where our own workers could not be enticed because of conditions."

They are nothing but quota workers from Indochina, only even meeker and more deprived than others. We did not get rich using "gastarbeiters" [guest workers] either. Tens of thousands of "profitable" Vietnamese simply helped prolong the agony of our dying economy.

But the Vietnamese side was not quite sincere either. They do not need qualified personnel, or any other at that. Ten million people do not have permanent jobs in that country and their military force is being drastically reduced; the return of 80,000 of their compatriots from the USSR poses a serious problem for them.

Most of these people face rather a grim future. Many of them will become poor or unemployed. The ones who are lucky will manage to open a store or some other business. And they try to grab their chance, but this struggle in a society with nothing but shortages often becomes rather desperate, whether they fight by the store shelves or at the customs counter.

For that reason, as we savor the details of the battles at the airport—and some people feel pleased that such things happen to somebody else but us—let us remember that countries with normal economies welcome their guests as they buy more and more goods for the money they have earned. (And the Vietnamese in our country work for 4-6 years.) In those countries you can get a discount right in the airport if you have a big batch of goods, and not a truncheon blow on the head.

What will happen next? It is clearly unacceptable to develop this kind of cooperation both from the moral and economic points of view. Unemployment is facing us also, after all. Besides, the legal term of the intergovernmental agreement will soon expire.

"It is not going to be prolonged in its present form," thinks G. Peschanaya, head of the relocation and foreign workers department of the USSR Goskomtrud [State Committee for Labor and Social Problems]. "Vietnamese workers have stopped coming here. This year 2,000-3,000 of them will leave and we are not going to object if it turns out to be more than that. The last Vietnamese working here under the agreement will leave our country in 1995." So, is that the end of all the agreements? "No," objects Galina Nikiforovna, "in future the enterprises will simply have to establish direct contacts."

As we dream of the newly structured world, we think of free movement of workers as one of its conditions. It would be unnatural to oppose it in principle. But how can we make this part of our cooperation civilized while removing it from the government sphere? We will probably need new laws, a system of contracts, and strong trade unions of foreign workers. So far all these problems are up in the air and the only concrete thing done for the Vietnamese is a few additional flights.

Meanwhile, the Goskomtrud is overflowing with new requests for Vietnamese workers.

### Chinese Premier's Visit to Indonesia Reviewed

*OW1208120590 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 7 Aug 90*

[Commentary by Solton; from "The World Today" program]

[Text] PRC Premier Li Peng began a visit to Asia on 6 August. His first stop was Jakarta, where he is expected to officially announce that China and Indonesia will reestablish diplomatic relations. The following is a comment from Solton:

This event is undoubtedly a major one. It signifies an end to hostilities and unfriendly relations between the two countries. Now, it may not be necessary to mention the reasons leading to the suspension of diplomatic ties 23 years ago. It needs to be pointed out that it did not benefit Indonesia or China. It only made the Asian situation more complicated.

Now, the situation has improved. The two big Asian countries are consolidating the foundation of normal cooperation in political and economic aspects. This is a good news. Today in Asia, as in other areas, there is an obvious tendency to improve international relations and an urgent need to seek solutions to tense situations. There is a growing desire to unite various forces so as to solve security problems and improve the people's lives.

Relations between the USSR and the PRC have been normalized. Indonesian President Suharto's visit to Moscow last autumn advanced bilateral cooperation to a new phase. The U.S. position on Asian issues has also changed, as evidenced by the visit to Mongolia by U.S. Secretary of State Baker. Washington has announced its intention to hold talks with Vietnam. The dialogue between India and Pakistan is in progress, though there are many difficulties. The positions of the various factions on solving the Cambodian and the Afghan conflicts are closer now. Observers have maintained that the genuine and all-round security of Asia-Pacific region can be safeguarded only through joint efforts by all the countries in Asia-Pacific region, regardless of size, on a mutually beneficial basis.

In conclusion, station commentator Solton wrote: We can see that new conditions are being created for this purpose.

### Normalization of Ties 'Praised'

*OW1208144690 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0600 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Commentary by Mikhaylov]

[Text] Chinese and Indonesian Foreign Ministers signed a memorandum on restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries in Jakarta on Wednesday. Our station commentator Mikhaylov has the following comments on the event:

In last one and one-half years, the two sides have made efforts to settle some controversies and improve bilateral relations. The controversies include Jakarta's repayment of the loans extended to Indonesia by China before 1965, and the issue concerning the nationality of thousands of people of Chinese descent in Indonesia. The two sides have found solutions for those issues and signed the memorandum. The two countries will exchange ambassadors.

Recently, political observers and reporters have repeatedly pointed out that the significance of Sino-Indonesian relations will exceed the limits of bilateral relations. This point has also been mentioned and agreed to by both Indonesian President Suharto and Chinese Premier Li Peng, who went to Jakarta to attend the ceremony for restoring the diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Let me point out one fact. The restoration of ties between Beijing and Indonesia is in fact a normalization of relations between Beijing and ASEAN, which is an authoritative regional organization. Following Indonesia, Singapore will no doubt also exchange ambassadors with Beijing. It is likely that Brunei will also follow suit.

The normalization of relations between China and ASEAN is not just another step taken to expand regional economic cooperation. It will also create possibilities for making concerted efforts to increase political dialogue and settle complex regional issues. The Cambodian issue is an important regional issue, as war has been going on there for 11 years. As everyone knows, China and the ASEAN nations, particularly Indonesia and Thailand, play an important role in mediating the Cambodian issue. Many observers believe that the normalization of relations between China and Indonesia, and between China and ASEAN, will create a new motivating force for the achievement of peace in Cambodia. The Chinese premier's visit to Jakarta and the signing of the document on restoration of diplomatic relations indicate a favorable change in international politics in the Asian-Pacific region.

## Near East & South Asia

### Iraq's Husayn Proposes Terms for Gulf Settlement

*LD1208191790 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 12 Aug 90*

[Text] Cairo August 12 TASS—President Saddam Husayn of Iraq proposed today to link the settlement of the present crisis in the Persian Gulf with the solution of other problems of the Middle East, caused by the occupation of territories by foreign troops.

In a statement read out by Iraqi Television he suggested that, in exchange for the termination of the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, Israeli troops should be withdrawn simultaneously and unconditionally from the occupied Arab lands, while Syrian troops should be withdrawn from Lebanon.

The Iraqi president also proposed the replacement of U.S. troops deployed in Saudi Arabia by the inter-Arab forces, whose strength and areas of deployment will be determined by the U.N. Security Council.

### 'Skepticism' on Husayn's Proposal

*LD1308143590 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 13 Aug 90*

[By TASS correspondents Boris Zverev and Yuriy Rublevskiy]

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS—A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman today expressed skepticism that the terms for the Iraqi troop withdrawal from Kuwait, laid out in President Saddam Husayn's recent statement, will soon be met.

Husayn is known to have tied his troop withdrawal to the pullout of Syrian troops from Lebanon and the Israelis from the occupied territories.

At a briefing here today, Yuriy Gremitskikh noted that "the USSR advocates a peaceful political settlement of the conflict. As to Husayn's statement, one should look at how realistic the implementation of the conditions contained in it is."

"In any case, it is obvious that these terms cannot be implemented at one go," Gremitskikh said.

### U.S. Statement 'Rejects' Proposal

*LD1308074790 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 13 Aug 90*

[By TASS correspondent Igor Borisenko]

[Text] Washington August 13 TASS—President George Bush on Sunday received a letter from the emir of Kuwait, requesting that the U.S. Government take "appropriate steps as necessary to ensure that the U.N.-mandated economic sanctions against Iraq and Kuwait are immediately and effectively implemented," says a White House statement issued in Kennebunkport, Maine, where Bush is now vacationing.

"In view of the emir's request, the President has decided that the United States will do whatever is necessary to see that relevant U.N. sanctions are enforced," the statement says.

It quotes the President as stressing that these efforts "will complement not substitute for individual and collective compliance that has been highly successful thus far."

"The United States will coordinate its efforts with the governments of other nations" to whom the Kuwaiti Government has made similar requests.

The statement "categorically rejects" Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's proposals for settlement in the Persian Gulf, and says that "We join the rest of the U.N. Security Council in unanimously calling for the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait, and the restoration of Kuwait's legitimate government.

"These latest conditions and threats are another attempt at distracting from Iraq's isolation" and imposing a new status quo. Iraq continues to act in defiance of U.N. Resolutions 660, 661 and 662, the basis for resolving Iraq's occupation. [quotation marks as received]

"The United States will continue to pursue the application of those resolutions in all their parts," the White House statement emphasised.

Sending U.S. military forces to Saudi Arabia will cost an estimated $300-440 million a month, the Associated Press news agency has reported, quoting defence analysts.

It said Lawrence Korb, a former assistant secretary of defence who is now a defence analyst with the Brookings Institute, estimated the cost of keeping 50,000 troops there at $10 million a day, or about $300 million a month.

However, the Washington-based Centre for Defence Information estimated that deploying 50,000 troops would cost about $440 million a month, AP said.

It quotes centre experts as saying that, if the United States sends as many as 250,000 troops, the additional monthly cost could rocket to $1.69 billion.

### Husayn Urges Arabs to 'Rise Against U.S.'

*LD1008194390 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] Cairo 10 August (TASS)—Iraqi President Saddam Husayn called on all Arabs to rise against the United States and the "foreign intervention" in the Gulf.

He urged them to revolt against "oil emirs" and save Muslim holy places in Saudi Arabia from occupation.

In an address broadcast on Iraqi television on Friday, Husayn demanded that Egypt close the Suez Canal to foreign warships. He accused "corrupted" Arab leaders of opening the door for U.S. Armed Forces. The Iraqi leader said his Army will repulse the "foreign intervention".

## Bush Officially Informs Congress on Deployment

*LD1008202990 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Korolev]

[Text] Washington August 10 TASS—President George Bush has officially notified the congress of the use of American troops in the Middle East in connection with the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait. This is required by the law on the military authority, under which the head of the administration is to inform the legislator's within 48 hours of the sending of U.S. troops for combat operations in any part of the world.

In a message sent to the leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives the President pointed out that he does not regard the involvement in combat operations as inevitable. On the contrary, he is positive that the deployment will facilitate a peaceful settlement of the crisis.

At the same time, the President made it absolutely clear that, if need be, the U.S. troops will be fully ready to defend themselves. According to him, Iraq concentrated an enormous modern military machine on the border between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, as well as in southern Iraq, which is capable of starting further combat operatins after short preparations or without any preperations at all. In this connection, the message continued, the U.S. troops will remain there as long as their presence is necessary for the security of the region and desirable by the Saudi Government, from the point of view of increasing the potentialities of the Saudi Armed Forces to defend the kingdom.

The President pointed out that Iraq's actions pose a direct threat to the neighbouring countries and the U.S. vital interests in the Persian Gulf, and that additional U.S. Air Force, naval and ground units would be deployed there.

## U.S. Sends Additional Carrier, Support to Gulf

*LD1208122690 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 12 Aug 90*

[By TASS correspondent Boris Sitnikov]

[Text] New York August 12 TASS—The United States has decided to bring the number of its aircraft carriers in the Persian Gulf to four, and will send the USS John Kennedy and support ships to the Mediterranean next week, according to the NEW YORK TIMES.

The Saratoga aircraft carrier with four support ships is expected to arrive in the Mediterranean on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the Dwight Eisenhower is on combat alert in the Red Sea and the USS Independence is on patrol in the Gulf of Oman.

Each ship carries up to 40 combat aircraft.

The U.S. Navy also sent four large transport ships to Norfolk, Virgina, to transport heavy military hardware to Saudi Arabia.

## Special NATO Foreign Ministers Session Held

### Baker Conveys U.S. View

*PM1308101790 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 90 Second Edition p 7*

[TASS report: "Meeting"]

[Text] Brussels, 11 Aug—While in the Belgian capital U.S. Secretary of State J. Baker received USSR Ambassador N.N. Afanasyevskiy Friday and conveyed through him information to USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze on the special session of the NATO Council, held here at foreign minister level, concerning the crisis in the Persian Gulf region.

The secretary of state set out the U.S. view of the events. The Soviet side stressed the importance of efforts to prevent the present situation in the Persian Gulf developing into an even bigger military conflict.

Earlier there was a telephone conversation between E.A. Shevardnadze and J. Baker. The topic of the exchange of opinions was the situation in the Persian Gulf zone.

### Bush 'Pleased' With Results

*LD1208083090 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 12 Aug 90*

[By TASS correspondent Igor Borisenko]

[Text] Washington August 12 TASS—U.S. President George Bush, on a vacation in Kennebunkport, Maine, met Secretary of State James Baker on Saturday to discuss Baker's trip to Turkey and his consultations with NATO officials in Brussels.

Baker's talks in Ankara and Brussels focussed on the Persian Gulf crisis and Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

"We've had a very good briefing, update from the secretary of state. I'm so pleased that the NATO alliance is together, and that we're in accord on the—how to look at the problems in the Middle East," Bush told reporters after the meeting. [sentence as received]

Bush said he had talked on phone to President Mubarak of Egypt and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

Asked whether Egyptian troops would stand shoulder-to-shoulder with American troops in Saudi Arabia, Bush said: "He (Mubarak) made clear that they're willing to do their share, and yes, that they will be there."

Bush said he cannot name the exact time when a multinational force to thwart the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait will be formed.

"This would be a multilateral force, and it would be a multilateral force with some Arab components," he said.

"I think that's a good—I think that sends a very good signal." [sentence as received]

"The good news is that no shipping from Iraq is coming through the Straits of Hormuz. And we are in consultation, active consultation with other powers, who have naval vessels there or underway, to be sure that no oil goes out."

"I made the decision in principle, and I think most other leaders have, that the sanctions will be fully enforced and that exports from Iraq will not get into the—get into the market." [sentence as received]

The goal is to get Iraq out of Kuwait and "have the legitimate rulers return", Bush said.

"This is the goal, and the strategy is to use economic sanctions, fully effective, to see that that happens. And to show a willingness on the part of the United States and other countries to tell Saddam Husayn that aggression will not be successful, and that friends will be protected."

The President praised the results of the Arab Summit as "very, very positive" and "promising".

Bush said he does not think that the Arab Summit exhausted the diplomatic solution to the crisis and that the next step should be a military one.

"I think we've still got plenty of diplomacy ahead of us."

He did not exclude "some U.N. role" in naval operations in the Persian Gulf.

Speaking to reporters, Secretary Baker said he hopes that the United States will be able to get American citizens out of Iraq and Kuwait.

"We are still discussing this matter with representatives of the Government of Iraq," he said.

"We are hopeful that we'll be able to resolve the situation because it does, afer all, run against all international norms, the fact that American citizens and other foreign nationals as well are not permitted to leave Iraq or to leave Kuwait," Baker said.

White House Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater, commenting to reporters about Bush's talk with Mubarak, said Bush praised Mubarak's role in the passage of a resolution to send Arab troops to Saudi Arabia.

The Arab League has played a very useful role in promoting this mission, Fitzwater quoted Bush as saying.

## Reports on Emergency Arab Summit Meeting Continue

### Gorbachev Sends Message to Mubarak

*PM1108141190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug Second Edition 90 p 1*

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS—Follows the full text of a message Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev sent to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today:

His excellency,
Mister Husni Mubarak
President of the Arab Republic of Egypt

Mister president,

I consider it necessary to address you and my other colleagues—leaders of friendly Arab states, attending the emergency summit in Cairo—with the current message, because developments in the Persian Gulf are taking on an extremely dangerous and increasingly unpredictable character.

Numerous examples show that a crisis in inter-state relations, unless it is immediately localized and settled, gathers momentum like a stone, falling from rocky cliff. We believe that this is how events on the eastern flank of the Arab world are developing.

As you know, from the very beginning, the Soviet Union took a clear and consistent position on the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. We have repeatedly presented it publicly and through diplomatic channels. There is nothing anti-Iraqi in it. On the contrary, we strived to help Iraq find a way out of the situation it found itself in with minimum losses. We believe that the implementation of Security Council Resolution 660 would make it possible to do this without humiliating Iraq.

Unfortunately, this path was not taken, the crisis has worsened, prompting the Saudi Arabian leadership to request the U.S. Government to deploy U.S. Army and aviation units in Saudi Arabia.

We, as well as, apparently, our Arab friends, are increasingly alarmed by the situation that is taking shape in the Persian Gulf. We are doing everything possible to reverse the course of events and put out the fire in the region, which is vital to many states. I believe that efforts by Arab countries could play a major role in this common cause. Perhaps, it is the most preferable path to take. We believe that the league of Arab states, as an influential regional organization, with considerable experience in settling inter-Arab differences, should begin active work to settle the conflict.

This is why we welcome the holding of the emergency Arab summit and hope that Arab leaders will do all they can in a situation on which not only order and stability in the Persian Gulf and relations between Arabs, but also, without exaggeration, international peace and security depend.

I wholeheartedly wish success to your summit and am prepared to maintain constant contact with you, Mr. President, and other colleagues—leaders of the Arab states—to jointly seek a chance to put out the fire in the Persian Gulf and restore peace and stability here.

Yours with respect,
(Signed) Mikhail Gorbachev
President of the USSR.

### Foreign Ministry Comments

*PM1308144990 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug Second Edition 90 p 5*

["Text" of Soviet Foreign Ministry statement published in Moscow on 11 Aug]

[Text] "A message sent by President Gorbachev to President Mubarak of Egypt and heads of other Arab states, who held an emergency meeting in Cairo, set forth our idea of the ways of settling the acutely conflict situation in the Persian Gulf and the role of Arab countries in it. We express satisfaction over the desire displayed by Arab leaders, to make an energetic contribution to the settlement of the dangerous crisis, that emerged in the Persian Gulf. In this respect the Soviet Union assessed in a proper way the results of the Cairo meeting, which again condemned the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, demanded the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from that country and announced its non-recognition of the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq.

"One cannot but welcome the growing understanding by Arabs of their role and responsibility for the destinies of the world and stability in the Middle East, and for settling the Persian Gulf crisis as soon as possible and preventing it from developing into a large conflagration capable of inflicting great damage to the interests of Arab nations, to the cause of world peace and security."

### Viewed as 'Iraq's Last Chance'

*PM1008161790 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 90 Morning Edition p 1*

[Article by IZVESTIYA correspondent D. Velikiy: "Meeting in Cairo Is Last Chance for Iraq"]

[Text] Cairo—An emergency meeting of the heads of government of the Arab League called by President Husni Mubarak has assembled in Egypt. The topic of the meeting is the immediate ending by Arab forces of the Iraqi aggression in Kuwait, which has become, according to many here, the most somber page in the contemporary history of the Arabs.

In a region in which the smell of powder is already in the air an attack by one Arab country on another is regarded as a very powerful destabilizing factor, the scale and all the consequences of which can scarcely be guessed today. Mubarak, who is the host of the conference, has firmly stated that the situation resulting from the aggression is extremely dangerous and that for Iraq the forum in the Egyptian capital is the last chance to avoid a military conflict with other foreign forces. To which he added that as a former military commander he sees the possibility of very serious military complications in terms of consequences for Iraq.

The Arab summit meeting, in which the majority of Arab states are taking part, including a delegation headed by the Iraqi foreign minister, is taking place against a background of recent bellicose statements by the Iraqi leader.

Thus, for example, Saddam Husayn has stated that the Israelis have put American identification marks on their warships and warplanes, that their airmen have been supplied—with American consent—with American identity papers, and that a strike is being prepared on Iraq. The latter is in turn ready at any moment to smash the maximum number of targets in Israel, using chemical weapons among others. It is reported that the population in Israel has been issued with gas masks. The country's prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, has expressed his certainty that Israel could become the next target of Iraqi aggression; while alongside this gloomy forecast a powerful new missile has been ostentatiously tested. All this is undoubtedly adding yet further fuel to the flames of the new conflict in the region.

Commentaries in advance of the meeting express serious doubts that it will achieve its goal of settling the conflict by diplomatic means. Saddam Husayn's sharply negative attitude to the conference's two basic demands—the immediate withdrawal of Iraqi tropps from Kuwait and the restoration there of the former government—is well known.

Meanwhile thousands of Egyptians are continuing to arrive home from Kuwait. Many of them are being evacuated to the small town of Nuwaybah through the Jordanian port of al-Aqabah. From there they are brought to Cairo. Now, incidentally, this process is under threat from Baghdad's decision to close the borders of Iraq and Kuwait except to diplomats.

### Summit Ends With Demands for Iraq

*PM1208140990 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 90 Morning Edition p 1*

[Article by IZVESTIYA correspondent D. Velikiy: "Iraq Opposes All Points of the Resolution"]

[Excerpts] Cairo—The meeting involving the heads of the Arab League countries devoted to the situation in the Persian Gulf has ended in Cairo.

This is the first forum of its kind in the Egyptian capital since the signing of the Camp David agreements and the ensuing "freeze" on Egyptian membership of the Arab League—15 heads of Arab states and high-ranking representatives of five other countries attended it. Tunisia refrained from participating in the meeting.

In essence, the Arab summit meeting in Cairo was envisaged three months ago at a similar forum in Baghdad. However, it was supposed to have been held at a later date—during the winter—as a plenary meeting. However, Iraq's aggression against Kuwait and the further development of events in the Persian Gulf compelled Arab countries to head off for Cairo immediately following Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's summons in order to find a last-minute peaceful way out of the prevailing situation before a possible military explosion in the region. [passage omitted]

Late that evening when summing up the results of the conference it became clear that it had not proved possible to overcome the fundamental differences in positions. The result was that the conference elaborated a statement, which was adopted by 12 votes out of the 20 delegations present. Jordan, Sudan, and Mauritania reserved their own opinion. Iraq, Libya, and the PLO delegation voted against. Algeria and Yemen abstained.

The statement enshrined the following basic ideas. The Arab summit conference condemns Iraq's aggression against Kuwait and does not recognize as legitimate the annexation or the latter, together with all decrees adopted during the occupation period. It demands the withdrawal of Iraqi troops, the restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity in its status as member of the Arab League and the United Nations. The conference also insists on the restoration of Kuwait's legitimate government.

Mindful of the fact that Iraqi troops are massed on the borders with Saudi Arabia and other Persian Gulf states, who have a complete and legitimate right to self-defense, and also taking into account their requests for aid, the conference decided to create an inter-Arab Armed Forces to defend these countries against foreign aggression. The Arab League's secretary general has been instructed to report on the execution of this point of the resolution within 15 days.

Iraqi leaders' behavior and statements still give no grounds for hoping that the resolution's demands will be executed. While the Arab summit conference was under way, Iraq's leader, Saddam Husayn, declared "holy war" on all foreign forces in the Persian Gulf and urged all Muslims to join in this war to "defend Muslim sacred places in Mecca against American and Zionist encroachments." Moreover, he demanded that Egypt ban the passage of foreign warships through the Suez Canal. [passage omitted]

Commenting on Soviet President M. Gorbachev's message to Egyptian President H. Mubarak on the occasion of the Arab League conference in Cairo, the Egyptian press noted, in particular, its idea that it is not only stability in the Persian Gulf and relations between Arab states but also the fate of international peace and security that depend in many respects on the Arab leaders' efforts.

The progressive EGYPTIAN GAZETTE writes that Iraq's aggression in Kuwait is still a stumbling block. The newspaper sums up by saying that if the situation does not improve and if the troops are not withdrawn, "diabolical trouble" is, undoubtedly "in store" for the region.

## Evacuation of Soviet Citizens From Gulf Planned

### Group Formed To Organize Evacuation

*LD1108183390 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Text] In accordance with a decree by the USSR president in connection with the exacerbation of the situation in Kuwait and in the Persian Gulf region, an interdepartmental working group headed by Belousov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has been set up to resolve all issues connected with the evacuation from Kuwait—and, if required, from Iraq as well—of Soviet citizens located there, 880 and 7,830 people respectively. In the group, made up of representatives of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other departments, practical routes for Soviet people to leave are being studied. Intensive contacts are being made with the Iraqi side on this issue as well as with a number of states whose citizens work and live in Kuwait.

Consent has been received from the Iraqi authorities for the evacuation of Soviet citizens from Kuwait, but only by means of motor transport via Iraqi territory across its border with Jordan. The length of the route is approximately 2,000 kilometers. Consent has also been received for the evacuation from Iraq of family members of Soviet citizens working there. Practical measures are now being taken to organize the departure of all Soviet citizens from Kuwait, as well as of women and children from Iraq. The Soviet side is continuing to try to achieve the opening up of other more convenient evacuation routes—both air and sea.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1822 GMT on 11 August carries the above report and then adds the following:

"Reports of the Western mass media about the beginning of the organised evacuation of foreigners from Kuwait or Iraq, including by the Baghdad-Amman airlift—do not reflect the real state of things."]

### Command Awaited For Move Out

*PM1108185190 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Aug 90 p 4*

[Unattributed report in response to reader's question: "Fleet Awaits the Command"—first paragraph is reader's question]

[Text] Are there Soviet ships in the Persian Gulf to evacuate our specialists from Kuwait?

A. Prokofyev, Moscow.

Rear Admiral A. Karlin, deputy chief of the Navy Political Directorate, told our correspondent yesterday evening that the command to evacuate Soviet citizens from Kuwait has not as yet been received. The "Admiral Tributs" large anti-submarine warfare ship is serving in the Persian Gulf with auxiliary ships. It is fulfilling its task of escorting and protecting Soviet ships. The admiral assured us that the fleet is ready when necessary to assist our specialists as happened a few years ago during the well-known events in South Yemen.

### Contradictory Reports Noted

*PM1208181790 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 90 Morning Edition p 3*

[Roundup by V. Gatselyuk: "Persian Gulf: Assessments Differ"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] REUTER reported from Rome 11 August that the Italian foreign minister had said on Saturday that Moscow had allegedly evacuated from Iraq most of the Soviet citizens working in this country. "Moscow is keeping quiet about this," REUTER commented. On receiving this report, we telephoned the USSR Foreign Ministry, whose spokesman denied the "information" published in the report that we have quoted. On the same day we received the report which we have published below [see previous item] regarding our country's steps to evacuate Soviet citizens. The question is why did REUTER turn to the Italian Foreign Ministry and not to the USSR Foreign Ministry on this question? [passage omitted]

### Mainly Oil Contracters in Kuwait

*PM1308141790 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 90 First Edition p 5*

[Unattributed report: "From Competent Sources"]

[Text] Readers are calling the PRAVDA editorial office to ask what the Soviet citizens currently in Kuwait are engaged in. I.V. Mordvinov, chief of the USSR Foreign Economic Relations Ministry Press Department, answers the question put by our correspondent D. Kosyrev:

"The Soviet specialists in Kuwait are oil workers, mainly from Tyumen and other parts of Siberia. They have constructed four installations to refine (desalinate) oil under a contract between the 'Mashinoimport' All-Union Association and the Kuwaiti State Oil Corporation. We are the general contractor, i.e. we are responsible for all the work as a whole, also hiring subcontractors—local and foreign firms.

"Construction has been carried out in the oil port of Mina'al-Ahmadi, quite close to the capital. Of course, the port was captured first of all. But our oil workers live in the city and are bused to work. They were at home when combat operations began. The situation has not changed now. Naturally, we are concerned for our people. The USSR Foreign Ministry is currently engaged in ensuring their safety."

### 'Extremely Complex' Issue

*PM1308125190 Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA in Russian 12 Aug 90 p 3*

[Report by I. Titov: "Kuwait. How Are Our People Doing There?"—last two paragraphs are editorial commentary]

[Text] Every day relatives of Soviet people who have been overtaken by events in Kuwait telephone RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA's editorial office.

RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA's correspondent called the USSR Foreign Ministry's Near East and North Africa Administration and asked them to describe the steps being taken to ensure our compatriots' safety.

A Foreign Ministry staffer replied that there are currently 900 Soviet citizens in Kuwait. More than half being petroleum specialists working on contract. The USSR Foreign Ministry is maintaining regular contacts on questions of our citizens' safety with all interested parties, including the Iraqi authorities, who have given assurances that there is no threat to our citizens' safety.

According to Foreign Ministry data, Soviet diplomats and specialists have suffered no casualties during the hostilities.

The question of evacuating them is being studied. It is extremely complex because definite guarantees are required. At this moment specific measures are being elaborated regarding the repatriation of Soviet specialists and their families. Transportation facilities are in constant readiness. Iraq has formally agreed to the evacuation, but there is as yet no practical mutual understanding. That is the main thing. The question of Soviet specialists in Iraq is also under consideration. The same problems apply.

Our correspondent was told at the USSR Navy Main Staff that the safety of Soviet civilian ships in the Indian Ocean has long been ensured by a temporarily assigned task force. At present the movement of commercial and other vessels by Soviet ship-owning ministries has been restricted in connection with the complication of the situation in the Persian Gulf.

There are now two warships—a command ship and a large anti-submarine warfare ship—in the approaches to the Persian Gulf. There are no plans to increase the formation's strength.

### Commission Discusses Options

*LD1308120990 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 13 Aug 90*

[By TASS correspondent Sergey Skripnikov]

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS—A working commission, set up by President Mikhail Gorbachev in connection with the Gulf crisis, is now discussing the evacuation of Soviet citizens from the crisis zone, a Foreign Ministry official told TASS today.

The commission, which is headed by Deputy Prime Minister Igor Belousov, and which includes officials from the Foreign Ministry and other institutions, is working on evacuation routes, the provision of the Soviet citizens with transport and foodstuffs, and security issues.

Iraqi officials assured the Soviet side through diplomatic channels that Soviet citizens are under "no direct threat" in the crisis zone. Iraq has promised a correct and considerate attitude toward them during the evaluation.

No Soviet citizen suffered during Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. No hostility or hooliganism has been reported towards them.

### Agreement With Iraqi Side Needed

*LD1308142990 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 13 Aug 90*

[By TASS correspondents Boris Zverev and Yuriy Rublevskiy]

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS—A special interdepartmental working group has been established here to deal with evacuating Soviet citizens from Kuwait and Iraq, Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Yuriy Gremitskikh told a briefing here today.

He said the group was set up on the instruction of President Mikhail Gorbachev and is headed by Deputy Prime Minister Igor Belousov. The Soviet Foreign Ministry is represented there by Deputy Minister Aleksandr Belonogov.

"In agreement with the Iraqi side, we are planning to evacuate Soviet employees' family members from Iraq," Gremitskikh said.

## U.S., Soviet Cooperation on Crisis Examined

### Changed Ties Termed 'Remarkable'

*PM1008154990 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 90 First Edition p 3*

[Article by observer Manki Ponomarev under the rubric "The World Today: Problems and Views": "In the Beginning Was the Word..."]

[Text] I will venture to remind readers that on 27 July KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published my article "Relapses Into the Past or a Policy for the Future?" In it I attempted to analyze the speeches which U.S. President G. Bush made during his tour of the states of Wyoming and Virginia. Those speeches attracted wide attention. Above all because they clearly aired stereotypes of the "cold war" period, which we seem to be beginning to grow out of, and emphasized the glorification of strength and of the position-of-strength policy.

Two weeks have elapsed since then. This small distance in time has, however, made it possible to put a great deal in its proper place. The idea that the relapses into the past in the President's speeches were not so much foreign policy declarations as actions designed for domestic consumption in connection with the discussion of the military budget in the U.S. Congress and the election campaign which is getting under way in the country, has been confirmed. At the same time, of course, there was also an attempt to outline a course for the future in the sphere of military policy—only an attempt, it is true.

But a few days ago G. Bush spoke again—this time in the city of Aspen (Colorado). And now we have grounds to believe that the course to which Washington intends to adhere is being fleshed out.

I do not think that the head of the White House went back on the stands that he took in Wyoming and Virginia. There are no grounds for this. However, the tone and substance of his speech in Aspen were noticeably different from earlier speeches. It was distinguished by restraint, realism in analyzing the United States' international position, and a sense of balance in assessing the politics and processes under way in the USSR.

In fact, the President emphasized that the United States has "entered a remarkable stage in relations with the Soviet Union," which "is in the process of political and economic transformations"—a "process inspiring hope." And this is of global significance, for "we are entering a new era. The defense strategy and military structure needed to ensure peace can and must be different."

These premises led to a conclusion on the need to shape the U.S. military potential in accordance with the lessening of "the threat of a Soviet invasion of West Europe" and of the danger of world war, and with the changing strategic conditions. Therefore, by 1995, U.S. security needs can be met by a combat force 25 percent smaller than today's. It must be reshaped so as to guard the country's enduring interests and to ensure a U.S. presence in key areas and an effective response to crises. "Important U.S. interests in Europe, the Pacific, the Mediterranean, and the Persian Gulf," the President declared, "are decisive reasons for maintaining our forces' forward presence as an indispensable element of our strategy."

It turns out that, while cutting its Armed Forces, the United States continues to have globalist pretensions. It remains confident that it can afford this and wants "America to be strong and to continue to play an active role." Although the President declared that the United States does not have the slightest intention of threatening the USSR, why did he have to emphasize the need to implement programs such as SDI and the building of B-2 Stealth bombers, missile-carrying submarines of the

Trident system, light ICBM's, and MX ICBM's on railroad flatcars? For they will not be aimed against Liberia, will they?

This is all the more strange because the changes in Soviet-U.S. relations really are remarkable. There is no getting away from the fact that it does happen—not so rarely, unfortunately—that politicians' words, alas, are not the same as actions. And sometimes the actions are not at all the same as the words. This has happened repeatedly in the past. But we can all see that everything now is how it should always be. Words are increasingly beginning to be followed by actions. Away from enmity and confrontation toward mutual understanding. From mutual understanding toward collaboration and cooperation.

This has been manifested particularly clearly in the very acute situation which has taken shape as a result of the Iraqi troops' invasion of Kuwait. Leaving aside their disagreements over particular problems, the Soviet Union and the United States have acted as a united front. They took the unprecedented step of publishing a joint statement which not only condemned that act of unprovoked aggression but also defined specific practical measures to stop the aggressor.

At first the Soviet Union pledged to stop supplying Iraq with weapons. This was quite a difficult step. Our country had good relations with Baghdad, which had evolved over decades. But the USSR proceeds from the premise that no disputed issues, however complex they may be, justify the use of force. The United States rated highly the measures taken by the Soviet Union and, for its part, froze Iraqi and Kuwaiti funds in U.S. banks. This example was followed by practically all other countries in the world community.

Iraq received a heavy blow, which it probably was not expecting at all. But it did not heed the warning either of the USSR and the United States or of the UN Security Council. And then the Soviet Union was forced to take the next step. Getting away from the fruitless and exhausting confrontation with the United States, which previously was exacerbated, as a rule, along with the exacerbation of a particular regional conflict, Moscow decided to support a new draft resolution of the UN Security Council proposed by Washington.

It cannot be said that this was all that easy for us. For this draft envisaged broad economic sanctions against Iraq, including a ban on export-import operations relating to all categories of commodities and food produced in that country and in Kuwait. And this, frankly speaking, does considerable harm to the USSR economy. But, on entering into cooperation with the United States and other countries in the West (and not only the West) in order to stop aggression, the Soviet Union declared that it would comply strictly with the Security Council resolution, although it did not hide the fact that it would have preferred not to impose all possible bans and restrictions at once.

The Security Council has now adopted the resolution, and the USSR too has voted for it. Soviet-U.S. cooperation in such a complex and ticklish situation has become a fact, and it is already having an impact, and not just in the Persian Gulf region.

The Soviet Union's position has produced a strong impression in the world. It is already yielding fruit. British Prime Minister M. Thatcher has just proposed granting the USSR a seat at the next conference of the leaders of seven leading industrial states, which this time is to be held in London. Britain's SUNDAY TIMES wrote in this connection that such a proposal acquired a clear outline as a result of the USSR's stand on the Iraqi invasion.

The United States is also taking steps to expand cooperation with the USSR. According to a report in THE WASHINGTON POST, the Department of Defense has put a proposal to the President to create a multinational naval force with the USSR's participation to implement a naval blockade of Iraq "if this is required in order to ensure the fulfillment of the UN Security Council resolution."

Yes, everything is turning out complex. On the one hand the United States seems to be revising its military policy for the coming years and planning a reduction in armed forces and military spending. On the other hand, it is seeking to preserve all or almost all the programs to modernize its strategic offensive and defensive forces, launched back in the years of the "cold war" and of Soviet-U.S. military confrontation. On the one hand, we cannot agree with Iraq's aggressive actions and, together with the United States, we advocate far-reaching measures to stop aggression. On the other hand, we could, as a result, suffer considerable economic harm and exacerbate our internal difficulties.

All these complexities are objective. And yet, before our cooperation with the United States began to take shape, there was the word—the word that we no longer see each other as enemies. And now the U.S. President says: "We intend to continue narrowing the sphere of the differences that exist between us and seize this historic opportunity to help create lasting peace." A chance can be seen in this idea. It must be utilized. Utilized without, of course, waiving our own security interests or encroaching upon the security of others.

In the beginning let there be the word. If it correctly reflects the realities, it will inevitably be followed by action.

### Yet 'Past Stereotypes' Remain

*LD1208094390 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Aug 90*

["Moscow Viewpoint" presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] I was present at Vnukovo Airport near Moscow on the day when a joint Soviet-American statement on

Iraq's invasion of Kuwait was adopted. After a prolonged tete-a-tete talk held at the airport's terminal, the Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and the United States Secretary of State James Baker appeared before journalists who assembled there to announce the main points of the statement. The news about it was met not only with satisfaction, but also with surprise, I'd say. The thing is that only recently the two countries' common stand at any crisis would have been unthinkable. Only some time back a crisis of this kind would have given rise to another round of Soviet-American confrontation. Now we've become eyewitnesses to how the principle of the transfer from mutual understanding to mutual action is being put into practice. In short, the two countries have passed from declarations of intentions to real joint action. In order to make this possible, politicians of the two countries had to give up their habitual automatic reactions to certain events and also put aside the doctrines that have been operational for decades. One such doctrine was based on the conviction that any event detrimental to one side was beneficial to the other. for decades leaders both at the White House and in the Kremlin were guided by this principle.

I came across comments by Western observers who said the joint Soviet-American statement was adopted following the several hour long talk between the foreign ministers near Moscow. To my mind it would be more accurate to say that not several hours but several years preceded the appearance of that statement, the years that changed in a crucial way relations between the two countries.

The joint decision on the Iraqi aggression was only a reflection of the processes taking place in Soviet-American relations. Incidentally, the mutual understanding that Moscow and Washington have reached in relations to Iraq's aggression is an example that may be followed in other areas of USSR-USA contacts. Regretfully there are no signs of the desire to meet each other half the way all the time and in everything. Here's one example to illustrate. On the one hand, the Washington administration had a chance to see the Soviet Union's good intentions and therefore agreed to cooperate in such a delicate sphere of American interests as the Persian Gulf zone. On the other, during its debates with Congress the administration insists on leaving intact the enormous military budget needed to offset America's military might to that of the Soviet Union. What we're dealing with, I think, is a lack of logic. In general, Washington seems to find it hard to part from some habitual political stereotypes of the past, and this is what should be done for, as latest developments in the Persian Gulf have revealed, the joint actions of the Soviet Union and the United States serve to meet both the interests of the people of the two countries and of international security as a whole

## Controversy Persists Over U.S. Mobilization

### Doubts Raised About U.S. Actions

*PM1008211590 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 90 Morning Edition p 4*

[By Melor Sturua: "Viewpoint": "Everything Is Not That Simple, If You Assess the Kuwait Situation From Washington"]

[Text] Washington—Let me state the following from the very outset in order to ensure that there are no misunderstandings or ambiguities: Saddam Husayn is a cruel despot, his regime is totalitarian, his invasion of Kuwait an act of impudent blatant aggression. Now, leaving these quite obvious postulates aside, let us consider what is happening in and around the Near East.

Let us begin with ourselves. The wave of indignation in the mass media (it is a good thing that we do not hold protest rallies) is reaching an extremely high point, even by Western standards. This is quite understandable. First, it indicates a guilt complex, the complex of a bad conscience. Aggression against Kuwait was carried out mainly using our weapons, which we supplied so generously to our "most loyal friend" Saddam Husayn over many years. Second, having acquired glasnost, our press is now blatantly delighting in the opportunity to defend the right and criticize the wrong, despite our treaty commitments and geostrategic priorities. Third, tired of almost seven decades under the heel of dictators and infringers of international law, we have developed such a hatred for them that we take advantage of any concrete opportunity for a frontal attack not so much on those who "gave" us this opportunity but rather in order to reappraise our past and provide "protection" for the future. (It is no accident that the parallel between Czechoslovakia and Kuwait suggested itself. In both cases we have the arrival of tanks to "help out" at the invitation of "healthy forces," occupation, and the creation of a puppet regime amid wrathful catcalls from the whole world community).

But is everything as simple as in Mayakovskiy's poem in which he explained extremely clearly the nature of good and bad?

In a united front with the United States and other Western powers the Soviet Union has opposed the aggressor. We do not hide our delight at this. That would be surprising! Lastly, we are not isolated in the UN Security Council, we have joined the pan-human stream of civilization. This is the new political thinking in action, this is the de-ideologization of international relations!

Now let us see how de-ideologization is going in Washington in connection with Iraq's aggression against Kuwait. When the first wave of indignant information and information indignation had subsided, extremely curious outlines began to emerge. First, local observers drew attention to the fact that all Washington's official denunciations have failed to mention the Kuwaiti people at all. You get the impression that the aggression was carried out against a dead zone where there is nothing but sand and oil. What if it had only been a question of sand without oil, would these denunciations have been made or not?

The price of petroleum products in the United States has already soared, admittedly, not dramatically, but extremely considerably. In the opinion of specialists, the oil companies have used, or, more correctly, abused the prevailing situation for their own selfish ends. At present it is they, not Iraq, who are really damaging the Americans. People here remember during his short term in office President Kennedy's summoning the heads of the country's largest steel foundries to the White House and firmly taking them to task for trying to unscrupulously feather their own nests by taking advantage of the shaky economic situation. He threatened the steel magnates, saying that the "country would not understand them." The magnates backed off then, but did not forgive the president for this clear state interference in free enterprise and the market economy.

Bush has not summoned the oil barons to the White House. Instead, generals and admirals have inundated the head of state's residence. They are also inundating the Capitol. Taking advantage of Iraq's aggression against Kuwait, the military-industrial complex is trying to defend the military budget against Congress, which is striving to "cut it." High-ranking strategists are constantly on television screens and in the newspapers—a whole row of generals and admirals, both active and retired. They have clearly grown bored from inactivity during the years of detente.

Their hour has now arrived.

President Bush delivered a speech on television at 0900 hours on Wednesday morning, local time. He confirmed what all television stations had already begun to show—U.S. armed interference in another Near East conflict. Subunits of the 18th Airborne Corps, including brigades from the 82d Division from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, had been sent to Saudi Arabia. How revealing: After all, the 82d Airborne Division has long been a symbol of U.S. interference in other countries' affairs! It was last "in action" in Panama. Units of the 24th Mechanized Infantry Division from Fort Stewart, Georgia, and the 101st Airborne Division from Fort Campbell, Kentucky, tactical aviation formations (the 1st and 354th Wings), along with F-111 and B-52 bombers are also being sent to Saudi Arabia. The nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" has entered the Suez Canal with Egypt's "authorization" in violation of existing legal norms. The "Independence" carrier formation is operating in the Gulf of Oman, and another armada headed by the carrier "Saratoga" has moved off from the eastern seaboard.

The most "laid-back" generals propose the following plan: An offensive by the Egyptian and Saudi Armed Forces against Iraq, backed by U.S. military hardware, that is, effectively an Arab version of Vietnamization—"your cannon fodder—our hardware." (Washington was kindly disposed toward Baghdad quite recently, encouraging its war against its "worst enemy"—fundamentalist Iran).

Here is the curious thing: The Arabs' silence is particularly "audible" against the backdrop of the universal protest campaign against the aggression. I do not know what scenes from the Near East are featuring on your televisions, but televisions here are showing extremely typical reports from the Arab capitals. People on the streets, answering television journalists' questions, unanimously reject the hand of the American liberators: What is more, they are saying that they will volunteer to help Iraq if the West carries out a military invasion.

That is what is being said on the streets. That is roughly what is also being thought in the palaces. This is not only out of "Arab solidarity." Saudi Arabia's rulers are perfectly well aware that Washington's tutelage may well turn against them. (As in the example of the Shah's Iran). Far-sighted politics and the instinct of self-preservation also compel them to take the following element into consideration—time will pass and the Arabs will forget why they invited the Americans in, but they will not forget who invited them. King Husayn of Jordan is even more cautious. His behavior is literally driving official Washington mad: He is an "exemplary" spokesman for the "moderates," but he is hobnobbing with Saddam! First, Saddam is near at hand and the Yanks are far away. And—more importantly—Jordan has a gigantic border with Israel, but Iraq and Israel are not adjacent. We should also see this as the reason for 'Arafat's stance; some American Arabists predict that the latter will quite possibly decide to move his headquarters to Baghdad.

The reaction in the Near East to Iraq's aggression in Kuwait shows that, although Arab leaders are simply unable to find a common language among themselves, the Arab peoples nevertheless speak a common language. At present pan-Arab interests prevail over pan-human interests for them, and I would beware of berating them for this. Every people must come to the new political thinking independently. Those who try to impose it from outside cannot count on success and must not count on friendship and gratitude. (The CIA's plans to destabilize and depose Saddam Husayn's regime, recently reported in THE WASHINGTON POST, are a fresh example of this. We do not know about anyone else, but should we not know by now that the noble aim does not always justify the means?)

U.S armed interference in the Near East has never done any good. Their interference in Lebanon is the latest example of this. This is not the first time that I have seen U.S. military exercises in the Near East on American television. But something that came as a nasty surprise to me is that these pictures are now shown randomly with shots of our ships in the region. This will not do at all.

### U.S. 'Mandate' Questioned

*PM1208141590 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Aug 90 First Edition p 3*

[By Colonel G. Gromov: "Viewpoint": "On the Brink of War"]

[Text] Events in the Persian Gulf are acquiring an increasingly alarming and menacing nature. Iraq's Blitzkrieg against Kuwait has provoked a wave of indignation among the world community and has given rise to a situation whereby the United States and a number of other countries are rapidly building up a grouping of Armed Forces in Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf with a view to preventing further Iraqi expansion threatening the Saudi oilfields.

To date the United States has set up in this region and is continuing to increase a grouping of its Armed Forces that includes rapid deployment units and subunits, two attack-carrier groups, ships carrying Tomahawk cruise missiles, and warplanes. At the same time Britain, France, Australia, and a whole series of other states have decided to send contingents of their Armed Forces, above all warships and aircraft, to the conflict zone. The multinational nature of the grouping of forces, the main role in whose activity will, naturally, be played by the United States, gives Washington, in the opinion of a number of Western observers, a kind of mandate for adopting virtually any decisions depending on the situation that develops.

The multinational forces' main task is obviously to prevent Iraq's aggressive actions' spreading until such time as the tough economic sanctions against Baghdad, backed by virtually all UN member countries, begin to take effect. Calculations by U.S. and other countries' specialists are based on Iraq's rapidly finding itself on the verge of a catastrophe under the "impenetrable economic blockade" since it has to import basic foodstuffs and everything needed for the country's normal life. The country's population may be expected to oppose their own government under these conditions. Moreover, U.S. specialists point out that President Husayn's policy toward neighboring Arab states is causing discontent among some Iraqi Army officers (as is well known, 120 officers were executed for refusing to take part in the aggression against Kuwait) who may try to carry out a coup and depose the president, whose actions have done tremendous damage to Iraq's prestige not ony in the Arab world but also worldwide.

However, resolving the conflict by means of an economic blockade and pressure on Iraq via the concentration of military might in the Persian Gulf region is not, unfortunately, the only indisputably feasible option. The possibility cannot be ruled out that, finding himself cornered and up against powerful military opposition and a solid economic blockade, Husayn may take extreme steps and actions capable of provoking a large-scale military conflict. Iraq's use of chemical weapons, which Husayn mentioned directly not so long ago, will present a particular danger in this case. Moreover, if there are Iraqi-U.S. hostilities, Baghdad intends to strike Israel, thus turning this state which is the United States' main strategic ally and Iraq's main rival in the struggle for influence in the region into a kind of hostage in the gulf war.

The vigorous action taken by the U.S. military-political leadership to build up its grouping in the conflict zone and their assumption of the role of leader in "suppressing" Iraq's high-handed leadership attest to Washington's intention to use the prevailing situation to once again confirm its oft-stated adherence to "supporting and restoring democracy" by any, including military, means and at the same time to reinforce its influence and positions in the Near and Middle East. It is paradoxical but a fact that President Husayn, who has always favored weakening the great powers' influence in the Arab world, is helping through his actions to extend U.S. opportunities to influence the development of the military-political situation in the region.

Something else follows from the very fact that Kuwait was captured by military means. Literally on the eve of the Iraqi aggression against this country, the press mentioned Kuwait as an example of a flourishing state, whose citizens' high standard of living was in many respects ensured owing to the fact that extremely insignificant sums of money were spent on defense. Well, life has shown that any state, even in the present favorable international conditions characterized by increased trust and mutual understanding, should constantly concern itself with its own security if it does not want to fall victim to the ambitious aspirations of a well-armed neighbor. Of course, the way to preserve sovereignty does not necessarily reside in the arms race and the unrestrained buildup of military potential. However, even a small country's small but well-trained Armed Forces equipped with modern hardware can put up quite vigorous resistance to an aggressor.

By and large the latest conflict in the Near East attests to the urgent need to set up an efficient and effective system of international security guaranteeing all states' territorial integrity and sovereignty.

### Likened to Iraqi Aggression

*LD1208181690 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Aug 90*

[Report by correspondent Osokin on the "continuing concentration of Iraqi troops near Saudi Arabia"; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [video shows flying aircraft] This is the Kuwaiti Air Force manned by experienced pilots and equipped with modern machinery. They were not destroyed in the course of the Iraqi invasion. Most aircraft were relocated to Saudi Arabia, and from there they have begun to carry out attacks on the Iraqi forces. The troops of Arab countries will now join them and the Saudi units. This decision was adopted at the Cairo meeting which announced that their purpose would be to hold back Baghdad's further possible expansion.

[video shows Cairo meeting and a Saudi alighting from a plane] Besides Iraq, only Libya and the PLO voted against the decision. Six other countries expressed reservations, abstained or did not take part in the meeting. But the majority again demanded Iraq's immediate withdrawal from Kuwait and spoke in favor of resolute support of Saudi Arabia. U.S. troops have already been deployed there. Washington has sent to the Persian Gulf several thousand soldiers, hundreds of aircraft and dozens of ships. [video shows ships and warplanes]

In the opinion of observers, by deciding to send their troops there, too, the Arab leaders have now given important support to the U.S. policy. This is of course bound to complicate the position of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. However, the decisions adopted in Cairo might create problems not only for him but could also split the Arab world.

Calling for a holy war against the United States, Husayn has already turned for support to the Arab masses whose governments are refusing to give it to him. [video shows recruitment centers and what looks like enlisting volunteers] One can see such scenes in Jordan, Libya, and in the Yemen: demonstrations in support of Iraq, the enlistment of volunteers prepared to wage war alongside him if there is a conflict with the United States. They see in Iraq the only force which is able to assert the interests of the Arabs. And for many inhabitants of the Arab territories occupied by Israel, Husayn is a hero calling to fight against imperialism and Zionism. In turn, he is now trying in various ways to play into the hands of these sentiments. And in this situation many observers speak of the need for the United States and its allies to be especially restrained. Fears are being expressed that the operation that has been started by the West might be taken as a Christian crusade against Islam and that it may push the Arabs into Husayn's arms.

[video shows warships and warplanes] In the meantime, reports have emerged today that by taking this opportunity Washington not only wishes to restore the independence of Kuwait but also to move even further: to attain a coup in Iraq by means of secret operations. In turn, Husayn called on Arabs to launch attacks on U.S. interests. One gets the impression that both Baghdad and Washington have decided to take up very similar games and this can introduce an element of unpredictability into the atmosphere in a region as explosive as the Near East.

## Review, Assessments of Gulf Crisis Continue

### 'Collective Efforts', UN Needed

*LD1008134490 Moscow World Service in English 1110 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] In a unanimously adopted resolution, the United Nations Security Council has ruled as illegal the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq. It has demanded again the immediate withdrawal of the Iraqi troops from the territory of the neighboring country. During the Security Council debate the Soviet delegate urged the Council to deal with this highly acute problem on a permanent basis now. Commentary is prepared by Aleksandr Pogodin and this is what he writes:

I would like to emphasize exactly this point—the need to rev up the United Nations mechanism. It is now highly important not to allow emotions to take the upper hand over common sense and circumspection and to avoid actions that could add fuel to the fire. Banking on force and a one-sided solution will be exceedingly dangerous. The experience of long years prove convincingly that the best sensible way to act in conflict situations are collective efforts by the international community.

A statement by the Soviet Foreign Ministry expresses readiness to start consultations within the framework of a military staff committee of the Security Council and this committee can perform very important functions in keeping with the United Nations charter.

The possibility of Soviet participation is ruled out in actions on a different basis about which there's been much guess work over the past few days. As for the military preparations by the United States, the Soviet Union has been assured by the United States secretary of state that the deployment of American troops in Saudi Arabia is still a temporary emergency measure and that the troops will be withdrawn from that country at the first opportunity.

The common NATO stand has been couched in about the same way—the use of armed force of the bloc is possible only in a case of an attack on allied states.

Naturally the Arab world, that is primarily interested in a settlement of the critical situation in the Persian Gulf, could play a special role within the international community. So far the reaction of Arab states has been different, but let's hope that the current emergency meeting of Arab leaders in Cairo will help to work out joint actions.

To conclude, we go back to the Soviet Foreign Ministry statement that emphasizes that the acute situation in the Persian Gulf insistently requires that all the countries by who are directly involved in the shaping of the dangerous stand-off there should display respect for the will of the international community along with [passage indistinct] for insuring peace.

### Need To 'Isolate' Iraq Noted

*TA1008180490 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Commentary by Dmitriy Prokofyev]

[Text] Like a thief in the market, he yells: Thieves, thieves. This is his way of diverting public attention from his deeds. Well, I am not surprised that the Iraqi ruler is so well versed in the laws of the underworld:

What he took was not items in a bazaar, but an entire country. And now he wants to bill himself as a victim of aggression.

However, calling a crook a crook does not make him less dangerous. It is my opinion that Saddam acts with cold logic. He is already aware of the rope of sanctions tightening around his neck: Turkey and Saudi Arabia have turned off the oil faucets; the UK-U.S. flotilla will soon shut the last pipeline in the Persian Gulf; the Soviet Union has frozen the arms supply to the Iraqis. The comprehensive blockade of Iraq is likely to bring about an eruption of mass dissatisfaction with Saddam's regime, and—an even greater peril—dissatisfaction in the Army. And what does an Arab army that is dissatisfied with its tyrant do? This is something Saddam Husayn knows very well, for he himself attained power as a result of a military coup which overthrew the former regime.

The Iraqi ruler's most recent effort was to try and drag the Arab countries along with him. How is this possible, when most of the Arab countries are deeply concerned with the incursion into Kuwait and not one of them, including Libya and Jordan, has recognized the annexation? In Saddam's view, there is one tested way: besieging Israel. I doubt that he will dare use chemical weapons against it. First of all, because the Israelis will down his missiles above Jordanian territory; and second, because Saddam realizes that Israel is not Kuwait, and if Israel deals Iraq a retaliatory blow, it will mean the end of Iraq. In such a case, however, the Arab countries—perhaps merely in the framework of the accepted routine—will be obliged to support Baghdad, thereby thwarting the attempted international blockade.

How can the Iraqi threat be foiled? It is not the right moment to talk of missed opportunities and of the absence of progress in the Israeli-Arab settlement—a reality which creates automatic Arab support for any anti-Israeli move. This is perhaps a subject for debate at some later date, but not now. Right now, the only way to thwart the aggressor is by coordinating international activities aimed at isolating Iraq. Israel lies close to the area of conflict, and I think it has the ability to extend assistance to the countries which have joined the ring of pressure; perhaps assistance behind the scenes—and I am referring, first and foremost, to those Arab countries that demand that Kuwait's sovereignty be restored. Any constructive action on the part of Israel vis-a-vis these countries, including activities aimed at removing the problems between them and Israel, will be welcomed by the Soviet Union and by the entire international community.

## Dangers Seen To 'Persist'

*90UF0432A Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 32, 8 Aug 90 p 1*

[Article by political observer Igor Belyayev, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: "The Kuwait Drama"]

[Text] The Iraqi Army has invaded the State of Kuwait, seized its capital and ousted its ruler. The invasion allegedly occurred at the request of some "revolutionary council" which had appealed to Baghdad for assistance.

The exacerbation of the Iraq-Kuwait conflict came to light back on 25 July of this year in Geneva, where the OPEC members were settling on the level of oil production and its new price. Iraq peremptorily demanded that Kuwait pay it approximately $2 billion for the latter's alleged exploitation of Iraq's oil deposits. Iraq also demanded that all its Arab creditors, which had granted it loans in the years of the war against Iran (the sum total of which is $35 billion), waive its debts. Kuwait declined to satisfy Baghdad's demands. And it proposed bilateral negotiations on the questions in dispute. The first round of negotiations on 1 August of this year in Jiddah (Saudi Arabia) came to nothing. The parties agreed to meet again. The next day Kuwait fell.

It is not, however, simply a question of its territorial integrity and sovereignty having been flouted. In the Persian Gulf region the most colossal interests of the United States, West Europe and other countries are concentrated: oil for the world markets. Approximately two-thirds of the world's consumption.

So important is this geographical region in direct proximity to the Soviet Union's southern borders. That the situation is tranquil there is far from a matter of indifference. Our keen reaction to the totally unwarranted, predatory Iraqi invasion of the State of Kuwait is therefore understandable. As a mediator in the Iraq-Iran conflict, the Soviet Union has decided to suspend supplies of arms and munitions to Baghdad.

It seems to me that in making the decision on war against the small neighboring Arab country Iraqi President Saddam Hussein failed to take account of its destructive consequences. Primarily for himself. First, he has put himself at odds with the whole world, immediately bringing about, for the first time in recent decades, the effective opposition of both East and West in defending their interests in the Gulf region. His unpredictable behavior has been roundly condemned by almost all countries, and the demand for the restoration of Kuwait's territorial integrity and its sovereignty and legitimate government, as also the prerogative of ruling family of Emir Jabir al-Sabah, toppled with the aid of Iraqi tanks, is shared by the whole international community. Second, Iraq has by its actions contributed to making a settlement of the Iraq-Iran conflict more remote. After all, a peace treaty between Iraq and Iran has yet to be signed.

Laying claim to the role of leader of the Arab world, Saddam Hussein has by his actions also clearly made a Near East settlement more remote. I would not be surprised if in the very near future "someone" (and we know who—the Israeli Air Force!) strikes at the chemical plants or nuclear reactor in Iraq. There are already signs of preparation for such a strike. And, you know, the world would perceive this strike with regard for what has taken place between Iraq and Kuwait.

For the first time, essentially, the Soviet Union and the United States are acting in concert in the very serious military and political situation which has been created in the Persian Gulf region which threatens the interests of the civilized world. Soviet-American interaction geared to the exclusion of wars as a means of solving contentious problems between states in the modern world may now acquire new, more precise outlines.

The numerous dangers born of the Kuwait drama will evidently persist for a long time. Saddam Hussein has his eyes on Saudi Arabia and, possibly, other Gulf countries. In addition, while announcing a withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait, which has allegedly begun, the Iraqi president intends to leave behind a government of his puppets and the so-called "Kuwaiti Army" consisting of his own soldiers. For this reason the concern of those who are interested in the speediest end to the Kuwait drama is increasing.

### No Viable Solutions Seen

*90UF0437A Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA in Russian 9 Aug 90 p 3*

[Report by A. Bushuyev: "Iraq-Kuwait: No Prospects"]

[Text] "The situation that has taken shape in the Persian Gulf region is fraught with serious problems for the U.S. economy," NBC television believes.

It might seem odd, but the world press is paying far more attention to the actions of states seemingly far enough away from the "oil reservoir" in the Persian Gulf. But this is only at first sight. Only a person who is very naive could fail to attach significance to the fact that the European Community purchases 46 percent of Iraqi and 36 percent of Kuwaiti oil. Japan, 10 and 22 percent, respectively. Nonetheless, both the EC and Japan have announced their readiness to impose an embargo on imports thereof. This, more than any statement of the most emphatic protest, is an indication of their attitude toward the conflict. Considering that the question of a closure of Iraq's oil pipelines via Turkey to Europe and via Saudi Arabia to the Red Sea is being discussed also, it may be assumed that Iraq's economy, which is based on oil exports, will experience more than serious upheavals.

The point is, however, that the economic embargo will have real force only if the Arab countries subscribe to it also. It is the latter, however, which are in no hurry to do so. As far as it is possible to judge, they are more inclined to see the Iraq-Kuwait conflict as a family quarrel. In addition, the Arabs believe that if the West intervenes in the conflict, the situation in the region will become even more dangerous. But it is intervention, military included, which the West does not rule out. An invitation to us also to join in a naval blockade of the aggressor has been heard. As we were told in the USSR Foreign Ministry, the Soviet Union supports a settlement of the conflict by political means. E.A. Shevardnadze's acknowledgment that adopting the decision on sanctions against the aggressor was quite difficult is indicative in this connection.

The Western mass media have in recent days repeatedly discussed the question of the removal of S. Hussein from office as a way of settling the conflict. While recognizing that he himself has no intention of departing, some people do not exclude the possibility of his physical removal. The more than odd proposals cannot be termed anything other than provocative. The leaders of the Arab states recognize that Saddam Hussein's continuance as head of state by no means rules out the emergence of similar conflicts in the future also, however, their attitude toward his physical removal is unequivocally negative.

In any event, it is believed that an attempt to solve the conflict militarily would hardly produce practicable results. Iraq has an army of 1 million men. The West will hardly be in a position to put up against it more than 150,000. Nor should the combat experience of Iraq, which only recently ended the war with Iran, be forgotten.

There are many proposals pertaining to ways of solving the conflict. Real prospects of its solution are not yet in sight.

### Could Mean 'War With U.S.'

*OW1108012890 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[Commentary by M. Osokin; from the "120 Minutes" program]

[Text] [Video shows montage of Iraqi and Western television footage of the Middle East crisis] Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in a recent interview said that he carefully reads reviews from the news services daily. He is probably looking them over with special interest now as his calculations to correct his financial situation through the seizure of Kuwait comes crashing down. The refusals to trade with Iraq by the United States, Western Europe, and Japan alone deprive him of the purchasers of 60 percent of the oil under his control. The United Nations sanctions together with the closure of the main oil pipelines in Turkey and Saudi Arabia through which Iraq exports oil, all of this will signify economic catastrophe for Saddam Husayn.

Iraq's leaders obviously hoped to avoid this problem, counting on the current economic status quo. In the opinion of the French press, the timing of the attack on Kuwait was not accidental: Precisely at this time, Great Britain has decided to cut oil extraction in the North Sea by one third, and the Soviet Union is decreasing its oil exports. Apparently Iraq was convinced that in no case could the world market do without its oil. However, bitter disappointment awaited President Husayn. Members of the oil producing organizations of Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Venezuela have already announced their readiness to increase oil extraction to compensate for possible shortages and to prevent price increases. Also under consideration is compensation for Turkey which, by cutting off the Iraqi pipeline on its territory, has lost an important source of income. According to REUTERS, the family of the Amir of Kuwait can cover the costs.

However, how may events continue to unfold in the Persian Gulf region itself? Officials in Washington have already announced that if Iraq moves further, into Saudi Arabia, it would mean war with the United States. This in turn could create an entirely new situation for both the West and Iraq. Arab countries continually speak of an intra-Arab conflict in which external forces should not interfere. In the opinion of some observers, the situation in which Arab leaders criticize Saddam Husayn could change sharply in the event of a U.S. entry into war. Anti-Iraqi sentiments could be replaced by anti-U.S. sentiments. In general, the situation is very complex. New U.S. troops continue to depart for the Persian Gulf region, but no one knows what will happen there tomorrow, or even today.

### Iraq's Motives Pondered

*PM1108191590 Moscow TRUD in Russian
11 Aug 90 p 3*

[Report by P. Vorobyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "Candidate For the Role of Superpower. Why Did Iraq Decide To Take Such A Daring Step? Did the U.S. Invasion of Panama Set Iraq an Example?"]

[Text] Instances are not all that frequent when from the very outset military operations can be described quite definitely as follows: It is a question not merely of armed conflict. Iraq's action against Kuwait is aggression. As such it demanded condemnation, and the Sovet Union, despite any attendant circumstances, condemned it and, what is more, immediately stopped arms shipments to Iraq.

Those people who do not follow international affairs that carefully are probably wondering: How is it that Iraq decided to take such a daring step, why did the possible consequences not stop it? I can assure the reader that it is not only nonspecialists who are asking this question. It was no coincidence that the USSR foreign minister said at a news conference at Vnukovo Airport that Iraq's action came as a surprise to him. A country linked by thousands of ties to the world economic system should indeed have thought many times before throwing down a challenge to the international community. The interests of Western countries and many Arab countries, along with countries who supplied Iraq with weapons, obviously thinking that they would be used for defense and not for aggression, have been considerably affected in a highly adverse fashion. The Soviet Union is one of these countries. Iraq was not ashamed to challenge them all. What made it act this way?

Observers agree that the main reason was Iraq's desperate economic situation. The country emerged weakened, with exhausted financial resources and large debts from the Iran-Iraq war, which has been suspended but has still not officially come to an end. These debts could have been cleared by money received from oil exports—Iraq's oil reserves are among the largest in the world. But over the last few years oil prices have sharply fallen, which has dealt a severe blow to the Iraqi leadership's calculations. It considered Kuwait to be one of the culprits for this. Moreover, not without reason, perhaps, since this country did indeed frequently off-load large oil consignments onto the market, beating down agreed prices.

Iraq had no difficulty in working up tension over this. Let us also recall that the two countries had not settled once and for all the question of the border—the disputed territory is, incidentally, oil-rich. But does economic temptation justify the risk that the Iraqi leadership could not have failed to see? I think not. Other motives that remained unremarked in the initial commentaries were also at work.

The main one being, I believe, rivalry between regional powers, the desire to assert their supremacy. One has been conscious of this of late—and not only in the Near East. This phenomenon goes back a long way. But you must see that it is exacerbated by the withdrawal of the major powers, above all the USSR and the United States, from direct involvement in regions' affairs. Everyone is aware that our country is transferring the bulk of its attention to domestic tasks above all. But the claim that U.S. regional activity is declining may seem dubious. Let us draw attention to the following: Even in the Near East which is traditionally treated as a "sphere of U.S. interest," the United States has over the last few years been acting far more cautiously than before.

You get the impression that, in elaborating a new line in regional affairs—a line which is undoubtedly correct, more well-considered, and reasonable—the USSR and the United States failed to give enough consideration to the "regional superpower" factor. We can now see that the candidates for this role have taken the stage. Perhaps we should not draw attention to this? Perhaps we should let the countries sort things out themselves—mark my words, the strongest will restore order in the region. There is that opinion, by the way, although no one has decided to overtly declare their sympathies for Iraq.

One cannot, of course, agree with that opinion. No country is able to "restore order" in such an explosive, readily inflammable region as the Near East. Consequences of a different kind—ever-increasing tension, outbreaks of conflict, and increasing chaos, in which powers situated many thousands of kilometers away will be involved sooner or later—are far more likely.

Of course, commentaries on the Iraqi action point out the fact that it has brought about an increase in oil prices on the world market. Some people are inclined to perceive the benefit for us in this at a time of acute hard-currency problems facing our country. But the benefit will prove rather short-lived. At any rate, there is no point in basing any plans on it.

The following is one of the questions to be answered: Who is to blame? Primarily, of course, the aggressor himself. But one can already hear people saying that we have not been blameless throughout this saga either. After all, the USSR is Iraq's leading arms supplier—although by no means the only one. There is indeed something to think about here, although the arms trade question is not as simple as it may seem at first glance. It deserves attentive, critical public examination, along with consideration within the Supreme Soviet.

Nonetheless, I think that the presence of weapons per se does not predetermine aggressive behavior. It may facilitate it. But a bad example equally can do this. Recently the U.S. troops' invasion of Panama and the ensuing change of government in this country was an example of a "small successful war" that may have seemed tempting. I am not saying this to get in a propaganda dig against the U.S. Administration, but because a parallel does indeed exist.

The reader is entitled to ask the following question: If the Americans assess their and other people's actions by double standards, should we have joined them in condemning Iraq, voting in favor of the Security Council resolution, and suspending our ties with Iraq, thus suffering economic loss? I have no doubt that we made the right choice.

The new crisis in the Near East has already faced our foreign policy with complex questions and made us take difficult decisions. I am afraid that more difficult moments lie ahead. How are we to act, for instance, if the Americans embark on direct participation in military operations? This option will have to be taken into consideration if the conflict develops or if U.S. citizens (and this cannot be ruled out) are in danger. Our current relations with the United States and the level of interaction expressed in the recent Soviet-U.S. statement give us the right and the opportunity to influence Americans in order to restrain them from taking such a step. It would be, to use an American term, counterproductive.

Only one path is acceptable in the present situation—patient political, diplomatic, and economic pressure on Iraq. This will hardly have a rapid effect. But rapid results are rarely achieved in real big-league politics. We must derive lessons from events in the Near East. Otherwise this region, which is rich not only in oil but also in weapons—conventional, chemical, missile, and, almost certainly, nuclear—will present us with further, even more dangerous surprises.

### 'May Start Third World War'

*LD1108182190*

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1345 GMT on 11 August in its "International Panorama" program carries a seven minute comment by presenter Vitaliy Kobysh.

After a brief roundup of this week's events, Kobysh dwells on the Persian Gulf situation. After a description of Kuwait as "small, peaceful, prospering, until recently very wealthy," he says:

"Iraqi troops are plundering and killing. The Iraqi rulers are trying to inspire them, feeling no remorse when telling them lies about the scale of the massacre, or about their further plans. Will they attack Saudi Arabia? I have my doubts. More so, I am perhaps certain that this will not happen."

About Western ships moving into the Persian Gulf, Kobysh says: "According to Western press reports—alas, I could not find any such reports in our press, despite glasnost—three Soviet warships are approaching [the Persian Gulf], something which is of special political importance. Collective security efforts are working without any agreement whatever. The USSR's position in this situation is difficult and delicate. For many years we have had friendly relations with Iraq. In 1972 we concluded with the country a treaty of friendship and mutual aid. As far as I know, the treaty is still valid. I have not mentioned this before. Neither have I consulted anyone about the parallel I would like to draw between the current situation and another historical event. What I have in mind is Germany after the First World War. In the wake of the Rapallo Treaty, Germany was the first to give economic and political aid to the Soviet Republic. But that was followed by Nazism, Hitler, and the rest of it. So, there are treaties and treaties, and none are eternal."

Kobysh continues: "I think that if we had taken a passive or semineutral position toward Iraq, we would have been misunderstood. Quite astute minds in the West, in other parts of the world, and in this country believe that there are nuclear weapons in the region where Iraq is not on the rampage. Iraqi generals do not try to keep it secret that they can start a chemical war. The situation is beginning to assume an extraordinary nature—it could turn out to be ruinous not only for Kuwait, but also for the whole of humanity. There is talk that this may start the Third World War. In a word, the time has come to make decisions. I did not want to frighten you, dear comrade viewers. I am almost certain that things will not get that far. But I believe that the time has come for everyone to be vigilant."

## East Europe

### Tactical Maneuvers To Be Held in GDR 10-17 Aug

*LD0908145890 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[Text] Moscow August 9 TASS—Troops from the Soviet Western Group of Forces will hold tactical military maneuvers near the East German cities of Pressel, Vetschau, Wilhelm-Pieck-Stadt-Guben, Wellmitz, Storkow and Beelitz from August 10 to 17, it has been announced here today.

The maneuvers will involve army units.

In accordance with the Stockholm conference's final document, the Soviet Government informed all CSCE member-states about the excercises.

### Bulgarian President Confers With USSR Envoy

*LD0908222190 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In Sofia, Zhelo Zhelev, president of Bulgaria, has received Soviet Ambassador Viktor Sharapov. The conversation covered questions concerning bilaterial relations and prospects for their development in present conditions. This was the first meeting between the new Bulgarian head of state and the leader of the Soviet diplomatic mission in Bulgaria.

### Bulgarian Government's Resignation Reported

*PM1008142390 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 90 Second Edition p 5*

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent L. Zhmyrev under the rubric "East European Countries": "Government's Resignation"]

[Text] Sofia, 8 Aug—The Bulgarian Government, headed since 8 February this year by A. Lukanov and consisting entirely of members of the Bulgarian Socialist Party, resigned Tuesday.

Delivering the report in the Grand National Assembly, the prime minister—now the former prime minister—declared that the Bulgarian economy is in a state of profound crisis. The reason is the administrative-edict, neo-Stalinist model of economic management. This has resulted in profound imbalances and Bulgaria's huge foreign currency debt (more than $10 billion).

The first six months of this year show that the crisis is snowballing. The volume of production fell 9.3 percent, balance-sheet profits fell by 0.5 billion leva, and the growth of wages was four times the growth of labor productivity.

Bulgaria is going through a painful process, unprecedented in its postwar history, of adapting to a new, radically changed situation, when deadlines for paying off the inordinate foreign debt in freely convertible currency have coincided with profound changes within CEMA.

A. Lukanov spoke of the inevitability of a price reform under the conditions of transition to a market economy and other unpopular measures. Rejecting the term "shock therapy," he expressed the conviction that world practice offers a sufficient number of options for rapid and radical reform on the basis of a market economy with an adequate level of social protection.

Handing over to the Bulgarian Parliament a package of draft laws directly associated with the transition to a market economy, A. Lukanov declared that this task will be beyond a single-party government. Only a cabinet that enjoys broad parliamentary and public support is capable of implementing economic reform.

### CSFR Minister Cited on Trade Dispute With GDR

*PM1008152390 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 90 Morning Edition p 5*

[Report by IZVESTIYA correspondent L. Kornilov under the rubric "Panorama of International Life": "Will Czechoslovakia Pay 'Dowry' to the GDR?"]

[Text] Prague—"We Have Fallen Into an Abyss," "Trade War With GDR," "Imports Threatened," "Will We Pay Dowry to Germans?"—these were the front-page headlines of Czechoslovak newspapers on 8 August.

What has actually happened? Talks between CSFR Foreign Trade Minister S. Stracar and GDR Minister of Economics G. Pohl took place in Prague 7 August. Alarm bells started ringing during the day. The guest left Czechoslovakia ahead of schedule, refusing to give any interviews to journalists. It emerged that agreement was reached only on insubstantial details. And the main problem was left hanging in the air.

The point is that as of now the GDR has canceled contracts with the CSFR worth 230 million convertible rubles [R]. Besides a sharp decrease in the tourist influx, this will result in Czechoslovakia's debt to the GDR reaching over R700 million by year's end. And it must be repaid in freely convertible currency. In this way, Czechoslovakia's annual debt will amount to 1.7 billion West German, or as one newspaper here put it, "innocent" marks. Minister S. Stracar suggested to his government and enterprises that they cease importing goods from the GDR as of 0900 hours Thursday and introduce their own convertible ruble rate.

"A trade war has begun," Czechoslovak newspapers comment somberly on the situation that has developed.

"We support the unification of Germany," S. Stracar said at a news conference, "but that does not mean that we should suffer economic losses because of it. If any country enters a union or switches to market conditions, this is still no ground for breaking agreements."

In S. Stracar's opinion, the GDR Government wants "to receive some sort of dowry for its nuptials with West Germany." Whereas the FRG Government approaches these problems much more reasonably. Answering a question about the situation regarding the GDR's trade commitments in relation to other CEMA countries, the Czechoslovak minister said:

"I protect the interests of my own country and I do not know what will happen regarding the interests of Hungary, for instance, but I think that the GDR will behave in the same way toward other partners."

The well-known journalist Jan Urban appeared on television late at night on 7 August. He reported that an urgent meeting of heads of government of the CSFR, Bohemia, and Slovakia is taking place Wednesday in the Slovak city of Trencianske Teplice.

"Our major partners—the Soviet Union and the GDR," Jan Urban said, "either are not honoring treaty commitments or are breaking them. They are practically forcing us to switch to calculations in freely convertible currency literally from tomorrow morning. We are not ready for that. It is to be hoped that a wise solution to this serious and unexpected problem will be found during the forthcoming meeting of heads of government of the CSFR, Bohemia, and Slovakia."

## CSFR Deputy Minister Discusses Trade Ties

*LD1108165290 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1345 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Interview with CSFR Deputy Prime Minister and Economic Minister Vladimir Dlouhy by political observer Dmitriy Biryukov, in Moscow; date not given; from the program: "International Panorama", presented by Kobysh; Dlouhy speaks in Czech with Russian translation superimposed—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Biryukov] What do we in the Soviet Union stand to gain by developing our cooperation? What visible results will there be?

[Dlouhy] I always repeat that trade between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union had and continues to have healthy foundations. What we are experiencing is a paralysis on trade caused by poor price setting, political pressure, and so on. The Soviet market has been too soft for us. It did not put enough competitive pressure on local Czechoslovak enterprises. On the other hand, there was a period in which the Soviet Union sold oil at prices at variance with world market prices. But this is another issue altogether.

The important thing now is to get back to the original healthy foundation. We agree with the transition to world prices and payments in free currency, but at the same time we ask the Soviet side to make this a gradual transition, so that the changes do not occur immediately on 1 January of next year. We have raised the issue of clearing, and the Soviet side has its own vision of this. These problems will form the basis of the upcoming talks between the foreign trade ministers of our two countries, but the main thing is to preserve all the healthy elements that have existed in our trade up until now. With this as a starting point, I reminded Mr. Maslyukov that if the Soviet Union really does appreciably cut oil deliveries to Czechoslovakia, we shall then be obliged to reduce deliveries of our products to the Soviet market, since for the past few years we have had a large trade surplus with the Soviet Union. This would benefit neither side. The Soviet Union will lose a supplier of goods that can be offered to other clients for a different currency, since they are of good quality and made to order. We in Czechoslovakia would like to see the Soviet Union as a permanent and major trade partner, a country with an enormous potential market. We want it to be a country with a world market. We never again want to divide the world market up between the socialist and the nonsocialist countries. Henceforth there must be one world market for all.

[Biryukov] My last question is whether you take an optimistic or a pessimistic view of our bilateral relations?

[Dlouhy] Well you know, it depends how far we manage to proceed with the economic reform in both countries. In the case of the Soviet Union, it also depends on progress in solving the political and ethnic problems within the country. Over a brief period of time we can withstand many problems. If both our countries manage to advance in the sphere of economic reform—and I think this will succeed precisely because the Soviet Union has a colossal potential market—I would like to be an optimist for a long time to come.

## Reports on Border Crossings to East Europe Noted

### Tensions Persist

*LD1008105690 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Unidentified station correspondent report from Brest]

[Text] The decision by the country's government to temporarily suspend the exit of Soviet citizens to Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary on passports with a special supplementary insert [vkladysh] will come into force at midnight tonight.

Despite the 10-day postponement of this restriction, the flow of tourists is not decreasing. Over the past 24 hours, a record number of passengers and tourists—more than 30,000—passed through the Zapadnyy Bug border crossing, with 2,500 vehicles.

More than 1,000 motor vehicles are standing at Brest's border checkpoint waiting to be allowed across the border. The tension on the border is not easing.

### Passes Suspended

*LD1008162390 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[By TASS correspondent Ivan Kuksa]

[Text] Brest 10 August (TASS)—A visa-free border-crossing on the Soviet Union's western border by Soviet citizens will end tonight at 12:00. Previously those who wished to visit Poland, Hungary or Czechoslovakia used a special pass—a sheet of paper put into the Soviet passport—to travel without burdensome formalities.

The decision to terminate the visa-free regime is connected, in the first place, with the fact that local authorities of border regions have long complained about the massive exports of manufactured consumer goods and food, which are in short supply in local shops.

However, specialists call attention to the controversial nature of this measure: Goods are not only exported from the USSR, but also imported. In addition, Soviet citizens transport only one third of exported goods, while foreigners continue to cross the border without hindrance.

During the past several days, border checks points were beseiged by thousands of people. Hoping to cross the border before the Soviet Government's resolution takes effect, they waited for their turn for days. Cars queued for many kilometers on both sides of the border. Nikolay Alekseyuk, head of the Brest customs house, told TASS that actions to fulfil the government resolution had a number of defects and that "the agitation could have been avoided".

## Drop in Beef Prices in Czechoslovakia Reported

*PM1008142590 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 90 Second Edition p 5*

[Report by L. Dekabrev under the rubric "East European Countries": "Prices Have Fallen"]

[Text] Free price formation, competition... These and other elements of the now changing structure of the economy are making themselves known increasingly noticeably in the Czechoslovak market day by day. As PRAVDA reported yesterday, the correlation between supply and demand had affected sales of food and especially of meat in the CSFR [Czech and Slovak Federal Republic]: Buyers preferred to refrain from acquiring beef, which had doubled in price, and meat combines were on the point of ceasing to accept livestock reared for sale. Demand had fallen sharply, and warehouses were overstocked. Peasants were suffering losses, city people were discontented....

However, it turned out that it was still possible to find a way out of the complex situation: If producers were permitted to set free prices. Such an accord was finally reached between livestock raisers and the management of Prague meat combines. And now an item of news from the teletype tape: The price of beef is coming down in Prague. One kilogram of meat there will now cost between 20 and 50 korunas (10 korunas equals approximately 1.25 rubles). The cost of beef is also expected to fall in other parts of Czechoslovakia.

This example of a situation wavering like a barometer needle in the CSFR food market shows once again that the effect of market mechanisms on livestock raising, state food industry enterprises, and the trade sphere may prove beneficial both to the producer and to the consumer. If only there were goods....

# West Europe

## 20th Anniversary of Treaty With FRG Noted

### 'Ideas Retain Importance'

*LD1008174290 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[By TASS news analyst Vladimir Rodin]

[Text] Moscow August 10 (TASS)—The treaty between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany was concluded twenty years ago, on August 12, 1970. It went down in history as the Moscow Treaty.

The treaty was signed at the height of the cold war between the East and West. The conclusion of the treaty signified a decisive turn from confrontation to peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and the federal republic.

It marked the beginning of the settlement of major issues—the legacy of the second World War—at the negotiating table, in many respects promoted the normalisation of the situation in Europe, and opened the way for the development of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) process which has substantially changed our continent.

At the same time the Moscow Treaty contributed to strengthening the Federal Republic's international prestige and enabled the country's government to start normalising relations with the German Democratic Republic.

Millions of Germans on both sides of the border between the FRG and the GDR had an opportunity to see one another for the first time after decades of separation.

The Moscow Treaty, the treaty on the basic principles of relations between the FRG and the GDR, and the four-power agreement on West Berlin added a touch of humaneness to foreign policy.

The West did not conceal its surprise at the high degree of mutual understanding reached between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic on Germany reunification issues within a relatively short period of time.

The recent accords reached in Moscow and Arkhyz crowned the twenty-years-long advance of the peoples of our two countries towards each other. This was not a smooth ride along modern autobahn. There were ups and downs and crises in our relations with the Federal Republic. But there was no alternative. The Soviet people covered half the distance, the Germans the other half.

The current phase of rapproachement between the Soviet Union and the two German states is arousing concern in Europe. The argument is that when Russia and Germany warm towards each other, their neighbours begin to feel cold.

I think the misgivings are unwarranted. Firstly, the Soviet Union and its German partners are not acting in isolation. They are coordinating their steps in the West and East.

Secondly, cooperation between the Soviet Union and a reunited Germany pursues lofty, humane goals. This is not a division of the spheres of influence on the European continent. Efforts are aimed at overcoming the division of Europe and building a common European home and new European security structures.

Thirdly, the Soviet Union and the two German states are drafting treaties and agreements, to be signed with a reunited Germany, openly, in the atmosphere of glasnost. There are no secret protocols to these treaties.

Fourthly, the Soviet Union and a reunited Germany will adhere to the idea of parliamentary democracy. In line with new political thinking, the foreign policy of the Soviet Union has been placed under the people's scrutiny. This is a guarantee of the predictability of our foreign policy course towards peace and cooperation.

The Moscow Treaty and the ideas inherent in it retain their importance and topicality today.

### Gorbachev Greets FRG Leaders

*LD1108103390 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS—President Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze sent greetings to the West German leaders on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the signing of the treaty between the USSR and West Germany on August 12, 1970.

The greetings point out that the Moscow treaty went down in history as a major document of the post-war period. It set the beginning to a new stage in Soviet-West German relations.

Gorbachev expressed hope that acting in the spirit of the Moscow treaty and also the joint statement of June 13, 1989, the USSR and West Germany will fully utilize the opportunities opening as a result of the unification of the two German states in order to put relations between the Soviet Union and Germany on the sound foundation of good neighbourliness, partnership and cooperation.

Shevardnadze also noted that the unification of the two German states allows the USSR and West Germany to preserve and develop the good principles, which are laid down in the Moscow treaty and in the joint statement of June 13, 1989, and to achieve such heights of cooperation and interaction.

### FRG Leaders Return Greetings

*LD1108152490 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS—West German leaders Helmut Kohl and Hans-Dietrich Genscher sent greetings to President Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Moscow treaty of August 12, 1970, it is reported here today.

The greetings emphasise the tremendous importance of the Moscow treaty. "We Germans are treading the path of unity being clearly aware of our national and European commitments," says Kohl's telegram.

"By unifying Germany and developing German-Soviet relations with an eye to the future, we aspire to contribute towards creating a solid and just European peace order. Only peace and freedom should emanate from German soil."

Genscher points out that "the matter now is to shape relations between a future single Germany and the Soviet Union on a long-term basis, within the framework of the European peace setup, a common European home."

"We are determined to conclude a fundamental and large-scale treaty that will fuse the tested principles of relations with new chances and opportunities," Genscher writes.

### Britain's Thatcher Gives Speech in U.S.

*PM1008132990 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 90 Second Edition pp 1, 5*

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent A. Lyutyy under the "Abroad" rubric: "Good Prospects"]

[Text] London, 7 Aug—Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher recently delivered a speech at the Aspen Institute (Colorado, United States), which is regarded in London as one of the British premier's main foreign policy statements in recent years.

The speech touched on most varied aspects of international politics, but special attention was given to the idea of the more active inclusion of East European countries and the Soviet Union in the economic integration process on the continent.

The British premier said that people in East Europe and the USSR "very much want to implement a policy of economic freedom" and the West is offering practical aid, making expert recommendations, and taking part in joint enterprises. "However," she pointed out, "the scale of the problem is such that we will have to find new, more creative ways of offering assistance. For instance, we could identify a sector of the Soviet economy—transport, produce processing and distribution, oil exploration, or the banking system, say—and offer help in switching it to market principles in order to show what can be achieved."

In Thatcher's opinion, the Soviet Union does not need resources, of which it has plenty, but the "ability to use them to advantage." "The day will come," the British premier stressed, "when the Soviet Union and China will be supremely prosperous countries, and we have to think now how to involve them in the world economic system."

In this regard, the head of the British Government considers it necessary to establish closer ties between the USSR and GATT and the IMF. What is more—and this idea had broad repercussions here—Thatcher said that she would like to invite the USSR to take part in next year's conference of the seven leading industrial countries' heads of state and government in London.

The prime minister advocated the East European states' phased inclusion in the EEC system. In this context, she once again voiced opposition to excessive centralization of EEC organs and to the trend to confine one's sights to this grouping. "If we proceed to give more power to supremely centralized institutions which are democratically unaccountable," Thatcher pointed out, "we will complicate the process of including the East European states in the community."

Touching on this year's "Helsinki-2" conference, the British premier proposed signing a kind of all-European "Grand Charter of Rights" there in order to "guarantee every European citizen, those living in the USSR included, the fundamental rights that we in the West take for granted." She included among these rights the following: "freedom of speech and conscience, freedom of access to the law and the market, freedom to participate in truly democratic elections, to own property, and to retain national characteristics."

## Political & Social

### Gorbachev Extends Decree on Handing in Weapons

*LD1108132890 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS—President Mikhail Gorbachev has extended for two months the term of operation of the decree on the voluntary handing in of weapons by illegal armed groups. The presidential decree published today says that this measure was taken as a response to requests coming from union republics on the need to take additional steps for ensuring the fulfilment of the Presidential Decree of July 25, 1990, "On the Prohibition of the Creation of Armed Groups, Not Envisaged by the Soviet Legislation, and the Confiscation of Weapons Kept Illegally".

The present decree came into force at the moment of its adoption.

### Decree Implementation Reported

*PM1008153190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 90 Morning Edition p 3*

[N. Burbyga and V. Litovkin report: "There Is No Peace in the Presence of Weapons"]

[Text] The 15-day period set aside by the USSR president for the voluntary handing in of unregistered weapons and the disbandment of illegal armed formations not stipulated in the USSR Constitution ended 9 August. What is the latest in the implementation of the decree?

We got in touch with the USSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] press center. Colonel of the Internal Service V. Yanchenkov, chief of the Media Relations Department, reported that active work is going on to neutralize and eliminate criminal groups of bandits who possess firearms acquired by criminal methods. Intensive operational and investigative measures are being taken.

About 1,600 firearms and over 100,000 units of ammunition have been voluntarily handed in or confiscated between 25 July and the present. The most effective measures are being taken in Belorussia, Kirghizia, and the Russian Federation.

We were told at the USSR Armed Forces General Staff that recently in Azerbaijan 23 sub-machine guns were stolen and 152 were confiscated; 113 pistols were stolen and 61 were recovered; eight carbines were stolen and 26 were recovered; and in addition, three machine guns, 2,535 hunting rifles, and 396,047 units of ammunition of various kinds were confiscated.

In Georgia, of 207 stolen sub-machine guns, 173 were recovered; and of 134 pistols, 71 were recovered; as well as all 60 previously stolen carbines, and seven out of 10 stolen machine guns.

In Armenia, 317 sub-machine guns were stolen and 7 were recovered; of 859 pistols, only 212 were confiscated; and of 180 carbines, 17 were recovered. None of the 11 machine guns were returned to their owners.

We got in touch with the garrison staff in Yerevan. USSR People's Deputy Major General M. Surkov came to the telephone:

"There were no attacks on military units in Armenia or on military posts on the roads and the borders between the republics over the past three days and nights. But tonight night a gang broke into the Krasnoselskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department; militiaman Kamo Avalyan received a serious head injury and eight pistols and two sub-machine guns were stolen. Of the previously stolen 165 flamethrowers and 102 propellants for them, none were recovered.

"But the republic parliament gave the attackers a 48-hour ultimatum, after which resolute actions to confiscate the stolen weapons would start being taken.

"As yet there have been no such actions. The republic Supreme Soviet is justifying this by saying that the relevant structures have not been formed. But after all, there is the Armenian MVD, there is the KGB, and their executive organs. They should be acting."

Conversation with Colonel of the Internal Service M. Asadov:

"We have informed the whole of the republic's population of the demands in the USSR president's decree. People have reacted with profound understanding and a feeling of responsibility for Azerbaijan's future to the measures being adopted, and they remember that our aim is the stabilization of the situation in the republic, and the protection of its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The armed formations in the NKAO [Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast] and Shaumyanovskiy and Khanlarskiy Rayons are still posing a serious obstacle on the path to enforcing the law, as are the citizens in Dzhalilabad, Agdzhabedy, Lenkoran, and other places in the republic who possess weapons.

Every armed individual who does not have the legal right to be armed is a potential criminal as far as we are concerned."

As the republic MVD informed us, 85 hunting rifles have been voluntarily handed in as of today, and another 16 units of firearms have been confiscated by the law enforcement organs. They include a carbine, a revolver, and 14 smoothbore weapons.

In Uzbekistan there are no armed formations, but it turned out that the population illegally possesses a lot of weapons. Altogether over 48,000 weapons have been confiscated in the republic.

V. Kamalov, Uzbek minister of internal affairs, told IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Orlov:

"Unfortunately, there are still a great many weapons that remain as a 'legacy' of the war in Afghanistan. Grenades, mines, and other weapons can be found even today buried in the ground or concealed somewhere or other in southern areas of the republic, along the route taken by the withdrawing troops. For example, over 1,000 bulletproof vests and helmets were found recently...."

Information has also come in from Kirghizia. As of yesterday, 1,888 units of firearms and 347 blade weapons have been confiscated here.

The facts that the editorial office has received from the localities bring you to a gloomy conclusion: The presidential decree has not actually been carried out within the time limit; at any rate, not in the Transcaucasus. And today a critical situation is forming which demands a considered attitude on the part of both sides—the authorities and the armed people. Evidently understanding this, V. Bakatin, the country's internal minister, reported that the MVD has submitted a proposal to the USSR president to extend the timeframe established by the decree for illegal armed formations to voluntarily hand in weapons.

## Interior Official Reports on Crime Situation

*LD1008223390 Moscow TASS in English 2218 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS—Local authorities of some Soviet cities, where the crime situation is especially serious, have decided to return special motorized militia units, which are now protecting law and order in the Transcaucasian region, to the areas of their permanent deployment, Soviet Deputy Interior Minister Stasis Lisauskas has reported. He took part in a round-table conference dealing with the problem of strengthening public order in the country, which was held at the Soviet Interior Ministry on Friday.

Lisauskas said that such decisions were taken because of the need to strengthen public order in those cities themselves, where the aggravating crime situation calls for additional militia forces.

According to the statistics cited by Lisauskas, the Criminal Investigation Department registered more than one million crimes in this country during the first seven months of the year—17.2 per cent up against a similar period of 1989. Every fourth crime was committed at public places. Twenty per cent of robberies and bandit attacks, as well as every third case of stealing of individual property takes place in the streets of cities and other populated localities.

Lisauskas believes that the growth of crime at public places, including streets, is closely connected with the overall crime situation in the country. It is very much influenced by the imperfection of the legal practices and the growing legal nihilism. Lisauskas expressed hope that the law on Soviet militia would be finally adopted at the autumn session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

However, the Soviet Interior Ministry and local law enforcement agencies are already submitting proposals to local people's councils, specifically, on taking measures to improve the situation in the streets and at other public places. The intensified patrolling of busy streets in large cities was introduced. It was decided to expand the network of militia check points at highways of Union and republican importance, as well as at the boundaries between regions.

## Hijacking on Domestic Flight Foiled 10 Aug

*LD1008164190 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] A hijacking attempt has been prevented in the Soviet Union. As a one-engined light An-2 aeroplane was approaching the city of Livny in central Russia, one of the passengers stormed into the cockpit and dealt a crushing blow on the head of one of the pilots. The second pilot managed to detain the terrorists, who was later identified as 43-year-old Mr. Chernyavskiy, a man with a criminal record. Doctors took care of the injured pilot and an investigation was launched into the circumstances.

## Control Commission Presidium Holds First Session

*PM1008141290 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 90 Second Edition pp 1, 2*

[A. Petrushov report: "Central Control Commission: Beginning of the Road"]

[Text] Good words perish if they are not confined in the iron bounds of action. I believe that Vladimir Ilich said this more than once. I recalled this idea of Lenin's at the session of the Central Control Commission Presidium. This was the first session of the executive organ of the Central Control Commission which was created at the 28th party congress. It was chaired by Central Control Commission Chairman V.K. Pugo.

Jumping the gun, I will say that I saw here unusually new democratic features which I had not encountered at previous sessions of this kind. The conversation which took place was distinguished by its frankness, trusting tone, and tact, as well as by acuteness and principle in its understanding of the tasks facing the Central Control Commission.

Before turning to the contents of the discussion and recreating its atmosphere, I will allow myself to remind our readers what the Central Control Commission elected by the congress is. As is well known, there are 165 people on its staff. Time will show whether this is too many or too few. The importance lies elsewhere. Without exaggeration, the commission has assembled interesting and unusual people with a wealth of experience of life.

By the way, there are 71 workers and kolkhoz [collective farm] members on the staff of the Central Control Commission. They have noticeably squeezed the ranks of party workers, especially those from the upper echelons. For the first time nine primary party organization secretaries have become members of the Central Control Commission. The following fact is also remarkable: There are 22 women in the new party control organ. And for this reason, probably, it would nice if none of them were to take a single word on trust, say a single word against their consciences, or fear any difficulties in defense of democratic transformations in the party and the honor and dignity of Communists and all honest people.

The Central Control Commission Presidium consists of 17 people representing the Communist Parties of the Union republics. There were several questions on the agenda. Intense debates started up over the priority measures in the Central Control Commission's activity stemming from the decisions of the 28th party congress.

Opening the discussion Boris Karlovich Pugo noted that the congress had created a fundamentally new party control organ. Where does its novelty lie? Primarily in the fact that party control has genuinely become autonomous, without the notorious phrase "under the auspices of," which turned it essentially into a subdivision of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, and in the localities into a subdivision of the party committee. The idea of autonomy is now enshrined in the CPSU Statutes.

The new top party control organ is responsible for verifying the implementation of the program documents and statutes and the decisions of party congresses and conferences, and for monitoring the observance in the activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its executive organs of humaneness, collectivity, glasnost, and other democratic principles. The Central Control Commission can protest their decisions if they are not in line with the tenets of the program and statutes or of legislation in force. In brief, we are talking about setting up a barrier to bureaucracy, arbitrariness, and subjectivism in party policy, promoting the establishment of party comradeship, and strengthening the unity of our ranks.

At the same time, of course, in our relations with the CPSU Central Committee we must not adopt the pose of an outside observer, evaluating someone else's work; rather we are called upon to work together with the CPSU Central Committee, helping one another, and resolving tasks set by the congress.

To proceed according to common sense, and to support an atmosphere of honesty, decency, and openness—these are the principles and goals of our work.

It is not accidental that, in the context of adopting measures, all these questions are of prime importance. Materials are being prepared for a joint plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission to examine the conclusions and proposals of the 28th congress commission regarding emoluments and privileges in the party; to elaborate approaches to the political assessment of the activity of former members of the CPSU leadership; and to examine the question of the party accountability of communists who have not taken decisive actions for the practical realization of the state Union republic program for eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

Speaking at the session, R.B. Feyzullayev, Azerbaijan SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] minister of public education, expressed his view on the tasks of the Central Control Commission. He stated that he sees the role of the Central Control Commission above all in creating—naturally, in conjunction with the Central Committee—a democratic mechanism which could reliably prevent the rise of a new cult of personality.

Ye.G. Yezhikov-Babakhanov, first secretary of Dzhezkazgan Kazakh Communist Party Obkom [oblast committee], dwelt on the section of the plan dealing with the Central Control Commission's joint participation with the Secretariat and Central Committee departments in drafting normative and methodological documents.

"Yes, Communists still need to be defended from party bureaucrats," K.M. Kubiljus, chairman of the Lithuanian Communist Party (CPSU) Central Control and Auditing Commission, said. "But I believe that Communists also need protection from slanderous attacks from anticommunist elements."

"The other day the last Communist was fired from the government of Latvia," A.P. Klautsen, secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of Riga Gorkom [city party committee], reported.

Arnold Petrovich said the the CPSU Central Committee must not weaken even for a moment, but should step up its offensive.

A similar thought was heard in the speech of A.A. Sanchukovskiy, general director of the Minsk association "Gorizont." After the congress, he said, there was more hope in people's eyes, and the primary organizations felt trust was shown toward them. But this is only the beginning.

P.P. Todorov, secretary of the Kharkov tractor plant party committee, raised the question of the status of the secretary of a party primary organization. He also spoke about the fact that attempts to pull down the party from within were intensifying. Political opponents are skillfully exploiting our sluggishness and laggardness. He remarked that Communists at the plant look with trust to the Central Control Commission. In his opinion, which is also supported by other members of the Presidium, some party organizations are mistakenly rejecting setting up control organs of the new type.

M.I. Kodin, chairman of the Moldova Communist Party Control and Auditing Commission, drew attention to the fact that some people are trying to turn control commissions in the localities into weapons against dissidence. This could discredit the control organs right at the initial phase.

Ashkhabad and Kishinev are situated far apart, but their sore points are similar. A.G. Babayev, president of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences, stated outright that the prestige of the party today depends in many ways on the actions of the Central Control Commission.

On the same day members of the Central Control Commission Presidium studied the personal cases of authors of appeals to the the 28th congress. Ye.N. Makhov, deputy chairman of the Central Control Commision, reported that a huge volume of work lies ahead: More than 3,000 appeals were delivered to the congress. A Central Control Commission reception office would soon be opened as well.

Yesterday 23 appeals and several party rehabilitation cases were examined at the Presidium session.

## Pugo Discusses Party Resignations, Admissions

*90UN2551A Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Aug 90 p 4*

[Report on answer given by B.K. Pugo, chairman of the CPSU Central Control Commission, to question at press conference: "We Do Have Losses"]

[Text] **A lot is being said now about the Communists leaving the CPSU. Are there any exact figures to illustrate the tendency?**

**This question was asked at the press conference that took place on Wednesday. The question was answered by B.K. Pugo, chairman of the CPSU Central Control Commission.**

He said that 250,000 people were expelled from the CPSU during six months of this year. Of that number 160,000 were workers and peasants. Due to various reasons (lost ties with the party, died, left the country, etc.) 270,000 people ceased to be party members. And another 370,000 people left the party ranks of their own free will, after they applied to be relieved of party membership.

These figures vary depending on the region. In some places practically nobody left the party voluntarily, in others there is a considerable number of such people. But the CPSU views this phenomenon as a normal process.

During the same period 120,000 people joined the CPSU, half of whom are workers and peasants. A certain concern is caused by the fact that there are very few young people among the new party members.

The above-mentioned figures show the considerable quantitative losses the party suffered. We only hope that the people leaving the party joined it in the past for reasons of "career-making." Their departure from the party should help to purify its ranks rather than weaken them.

## Secretariat Discusses Harvest, Publishing Issues

*PM1008113990 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian*
*9 Aug 90 Second Edition pp 1, 2*

[PRAVDA-TASS report: "Priority to Urgent Work: Routine Session of CPSU Central Committee Secretariat Held 7 August"]

[Text] The intensification of the processes of perestroyka, the novelty of the problems faced, and the politicization of society have raised very acutely the question of the new role of the CPSU and its renewal—the kind of renewal which will fully reveal the party's potential and possibilities and meet the challenges of the time and perestroyka itself in a precise and appropriate manner.

This year's harvest campaign will provide a concrete answer to the decisions of the 28th CPSU Congress on the need for the most rapid socioeconomic development of the countryside and will help strengthen the party's authority among the peasantry. Successful conduct of the harvest will help ease the situation regarding resouces of foodstuffs.

It is no accident that the routine session of the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat comprehensively discussed the question of the participation of Union republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms [kray party committees], and obkoms [oblast party committees] in organizational and political work, which will help to ensure that harvesting time is successful.

A report was delivered on the harvest by Ye.S. Stroyev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During discussion of the question it was noted that in accordance with the requirements formulated in the appeal by M.S. Gorbachev, president of the country and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, soviets and their executive organs, party committees, and leaders of Union departments at the local level have drawn up additional measures to accelerate the progress of harvesting work. Union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms have determined specific steps to intensify political influence on improving the population's food supply.

In recent days Politburo members, CPSU Central Committee secretaries, and 28th congress delegates have visited the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Moldavia, and a number of Russian oblasts. Analysis shows that the current bumper crop is the result of a correctly defined line of agrarian development, sustained labor on the part of Soviet peasants, extensive work in assimilating lease relations, the application of intensive techniques, and the improvement of the price mechanism. Thus leasehold collectives are cultivating around 75 percent of the fields this year.

Alarm and indignation at serious difficulties and cases of irresponsibility during harvesting have been expressed at meetings with machine operators, farm leaders, and specialists and in numerous letters sent to the CPSU Central Committee by working people. Working and living conditions, lack of basic essentials, and inefficiency in trade are censured by peasants. In short, the countryside is not universally prepared to harvest what has been grown. And therefore needs help.

It was stressed at the Secretariat session that Communists' place today is wherever grain is being harvested. They must campaign to save the crop and carry out explanatory work among city-dwellers and students on the need for them to get involved as much as possible during the harvest time. The anxiety was voiced that not all party committees have correctly understood the complexity of the problems that have arisen or developed intelligent tactics of action. It is clear, stated V.V. Aniskin, member of the Secretariat and chairman of Klinskiy Rayon's Gorkiy Kolkhoz, Moscow Oblast, that a rift has occurred between the actions of party and soviet organs. This aggravates an already difficult situation and causes discord and unnecessary tension. V.A. Gayvoronskiy, member of the Secretariat and an electric welder at the "Azovmash" production association who comes from Mariupol, Donetsk Oblast, spoke of the need for all strata of society and all public movements to grasp the immutable truth that grain is politics.

G.V. Semenova, O.S. Shenin, and G.I. Yanayev, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, and L.P. Kravchenko and N.I. Shlyaga, members of the CPSU Central Committee, among others also shared their thoughts on this matter.

The adopted resolution says that party committees should do everything to help soviets, economic leaders, and specialists eliminate interruptions to the harvesting process and help realize the economic interests of grain producers. Communists working in ministries and departments are instructed to tackle promptly questions concerning the harvesting campaign. The resolution contains an appeal to Communists employed in the mass media to use their opportunities in the interests of mobilizing labor and material resources to speed up the harvesting and storage of crops.

Another question submitted for discussion by the Central Committee Secretariat was equally acute. This concerns the prevailing situation with regard to central press subscriptions, and this is primarily due to the fact that the press is already operating—and will be even more so from next year on—in new conditions which are rather unusual for it. Above all in conditions of a multiparty system, political struggle, and real competition with other publishing houses. Secretariat members and invited leaders of party central publishing houses discussed and argued over this. All speakers noted the need to avoid drowning in the stream of new publications and to maintain the identity and attractiveness of the party press. In order to do this publications must retain their political line, delineate their stance more clearly and precisely, take greater care over the content of news and its usefulness, and seek to achieve readers' identification with a newspaper title.

Many other opinions deserving attention were expressed; in particular, the task was set of humanizing party publications to the utmost degree, and not just by objectively reflecting the everyday problems of ordinary people, but by giving them all the help at the disposal of party publications to subscribe to newspapers and magazines. Developing this idea, A.I. Teplenichev, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and secretary of the Novolipetskiy metallurgical combine party committee, drew attention to the fact that subscription questions are being tackled democratically with overriding consideration being given to the interests of the least socially protected categories of subscribers. More use should be made of the possibility of subscription by installments or on credit.

In determining next year's news policy and adopting decisions on party publications the Central Committee Secretariat is not giving any kind of privileged status to its press. Questions were raised at the session concerning the local press, which, as with all publications, expects certain difficulties with the switch to market relations. Great concern was expressed regarding the need to protect the interests of libraries, which could suffer as a result of rising prices for periodicals.

The Central Committee Secretariat was in favor of granting rights to founding organizations and the publishing houses of party organs to determine printruns on the basis of the paper resources and printing capacities available to them and also to determine the list of newspapers and magazines distributed on subscription or through the retail trade network.

The founding organizations (Union republic Communist Party central committees and party obkoms and kraykoms) and party publishing houses may themselves henceforth, by agreement with the editorial offices of newspapers and magazines, set the price per copy and the subscription price for periodicals in the light of rising wholesale prices for paper, printing, communications services fees, and the new taxation conditions, thus ensuring the profitability of newspaper and magazine publishing.

A proposal of the USSR Ministry of Communications, agreed to by the CPSU Central Committee Pravda Publishing House, on the introduction of a systematic day off for workers in editorial offices, publishing houses, and communications enterprises distributing periodicals was adopted. In this regard the frequency of publication of daily newspapers will be reduced by one issue per week.

The CPSU Central Committee Secretariat examined the question of the tasks of party committees in connection with the preparation of the new Union treaty. A.N. Girenko, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted growing anxiety in society over the integrity of the Soviet multinational state, anxiety directly bound up with both the fate of the peoples of our country and the stability of the international situation. The session stressed that the decisions of the 28th CPSU Congress, which determined the basic thrusts of party policy in the nationalities question, create a good basis for consolidating society, strengthening confidence, good-neighborliness, and interethnic consensus, and radically renewing the USSR.

The CPSU Secretariat issued an appeal to party committees, 28th CPSU Congress delegates, Communists in the mass media, and the ideological aktiv to carry out broad explanatory work among working people and the different strata of society concerning the objectives and tasks of the new Union treaty. It is important to ensure understanding of the fact that the new system of Union relations should be based above all on rights and freedoms and the equality and prosperity of people, irrespective of ethnic affiliation. The political will of all the peoples and social forces is now needed to end national strife and interethnic conflicts.

The draft of the basic areas of the Central Committee Secretariat's work for August-October this year was discussed.

A.S. Dzasokhov, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee, called on those present to focus their attention on working out priorities in this activity. It is necessary to define the range of the immediate tasks, he stressed, which will help realize in the practice of party organizations the great political and theoretical potential of the 28th CPSU Congress and its documents on the pressing problems of the life of the party, society, and state. Here decisions should be constantly regulated according to how they are received in society and fit into the general dynamics of social processes.

In connection with the creation of the Commission To Prepare the Draft New CPSU Program it was resolved to launch work to collect, analyze, and generalize proposals received from Communists, party organizations, and sociologists. This document must be the fruit of the party's collective thought. It was also proposed to examine the range of problems connected with party participation in preparation of the USSR Law "On Public Associations" and the further development within its framework of constructive relations between the CPSU and other parties and public and political movements and organizations.

It was resolved to discuss the actual state of and prospects for enhancing the influence on the sociopolitical and economic life of society of a number of regional CPSU organizations and also party organizations working within labor collectives and at the neighborhood level. Moreover, it is planned in the very near future to examine the question of changes in the existing procedure for examining cadre questions in the CPSU Central Committee, to do away with nomenklatura stereotypes completely and definitively, and to define the basic areas of retraining for party workers.

The Secretariat session deemed it essential to make substantial cuts in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus and renew it significantly. To this end it was resolved to carry out the certification of all CPSU Central Committee apparatus workers and to widely inform the public on the principles and practice of its formation.

## New Parties' Initiative Lacking in CPSU

*90UN2563A Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Aug 90 p 1*

[Article by Valeriy Ivanitskiy: "Why Is It Them Rather Than Us?"]

[Text] Novosibirsk—Since the 28th CPSU Congress, when many things crystallized into understandable political realities, this realization has come: Many years of the communists' monopoly on the feelings and thoughts of the people are coming to an end. This means that at present we need to fight for them, fight the very "informals" to whom we did not pay attention as recently as yesterday. It is exactly the new parties that are rapidly bursting into our life and gaining an increasing number of supporters. In the process, they must be looking with amazement at our still leisurely CPSU organizations, which are continuing the proceedings of the party and economic aktivs, bureaus, and plenums.

This and other thoughts overwhelmed me as I listened to Valeriy Lysenko, a leader of the "Democratic Platform" who is now taking a tour of cities of the Far East, Siberia, and the Urals, and kept comparing what I was hearing with how the propaganda of the ideas of the 28th congress is carried out at present. It appears to me that this comparison is a legitimate one because, if we dispense with conventions, the tasks of the "Democratic Platform" and the CPSU are approximately the same: to find their genuine supporters among the people and make them into like-minded people by offering a program of specific actions for the nearest future and the long term. Let us look in an unbiased manner at who is getting where doing this.

...I am in the auditorium of the Novosibirsk City Executive Committee. All 250 seats are taken, and people are standing along the walls. In essence a popular political show is under way in which all the questions and answers are known, but the effect of the presence of a political leader is important in and of itself. V. Lysenko is appropriately sarcastic and extremely proper. Before he characterizes someone personally, he invariably makes this reservation: "Personally, I respect such-and-such, but..." V. Lysenko believes that M.S. Gorbachev lost strategically at the 28th congress by agreeing to the combination of positions, that the N.I. Ryzhkov government is bankrupt, that new democratic elections need to be held on a multiparty basis, and that the "Democratic Platform" ran into a well-prepared provocation at the congress. He says that he is a friend of N.I. Travkin, but they differ as far as their attitude toward Communists is concerned. Nikolay Ilich is an anticommunist; for his part, the leader of the "Democratic Platform" believes that the main mass of Communists have a democratic attitude even now, and that we should join forces with them in every way possible...

There is nothing new, but the people are listening with interest because being treated to first-hand political information is not an everyday occurrence in Siberia. I know that tomorrow this information will be discussed in the workers', scientific, and other collectives.

Someone comes to the microphone and says:

"I have quit the CPSU. How do I become a member of your party?"

Telephones, addresses, and nuances of the procedure immediately follow in a precise, clear, and concise manner. The ideological success of our closest neighbors in the political spectrum will have to be acknowledged, no matter how unpleasant it may be for us. It is impossible to go on pretending that nothing is happening, that quitting the CPSU is merely a release of "the ballast." Alas, it is not only "the ballast" that quits but also sober-minded people who perceive that you cannot get too far on the coach of former monopoly rights. Three weeks have passed since the 28th CPSU Congress. In what manner, by what fresh ideological campaign have the new Central Committee and the new Politburo made their presence known? I cannot recall anything apart from huge interviews in PRAVDA. If work is done, then only among Communists, those who do not particularly need to be won over for the CPSU. Meanwhile, there are almost no contacts with the masses. I would not like to dwell on examples from Novosibirsk; it would be unfair to refer to them only. At issue is the entire CPSU, which has a full-time staff of almost 500,000. They tell me: It so happened that the postcongress weeks have coincided with vacation time. However, those who engage in real politics rather than live off its dogmas do not have vacations.

The "Democratic Platform" did not take a vacation, but embarked on creating a new party instead. I believe that very soon we will "suddenly" find out that when this party was formed, ideas were used which the CPSU did not turn to in its activities. The new party will organize at the grass-roots level: oblast and kray constituent conferences first, later regional and republic conferences, and, finally, an all-Union conference. By late fall everything will be completed, that is to say, mostly in the matter of form because in substance such a party was created long ago. Party clubs, of which there are more than 100 in our country, have become its strongholds. Yes, they are the same party clubs that were organized with the support of rayon and city committees of the CPSU and were frequently their creation.

Having proclaimed itself a renewed party at the 28th congress, the CPSU has done little to date to actually prove this. Here is the simplest example: To this day, the posts of first secretaries of oblast committees and chairmen of the soviets of people's deputies are combined, despite the party proclaiming the separation of powers and the First Congress of RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] People's Deputies forbidding the combination of these positions. The Communists refer to the need to hold conferences and consult with party members. Time goes by... and confidence in the thesis of "a renewed party" wanes—let us admit this frankly.

Further procrastination with the combination of positions poses the threat of ossification of mass consciousness. So far, all flaws in the operation of the national economy have been attributed only to the poor work of Communists. Recently V.A. Klyakin, chief of the Organizational-Party and Cadre Work Department of the Novosibirsk Oblast CPSU Committee, said the following:

"I went to a meeting with secretaries of the primary party organizations of a rayon. They asked me: What is to be done next? Tell us how we go on. They stigmatized us. It is you, those at the top, who have let the people get out of hand...."

This is what the secretaries of party organizations say....

Indeed, deference to the "upper" echelons will not disappear just like that; this is exactly how many people perceive the mechanism of democratic centralism. They will order from the top, and those at the bottom will execute. All of it is simple and straightforward.

However, you do get other ideas in this regard when you see how members of the "Democratic Platform" operate. Without democratic centralism in their arsenal they work not only thoughtfully but also in a disciplined and coordinated manner. V. Lysenko spent just one day in Novosibirsk. The result was: two meetings in the city executive committee, one hour "live" on local TV, and a meeting in the Academic City—dynamic and purposeful.

Meanwhile, I cannot forget one of many facts associated with the work conditions of the Communist Party of Lithuania (CPSU) and its mutual relations—ideological, of course—with the rest of the CPSU. Two months ago its very small apparatus attempted to organize trips by Lithuanian Communists to cities of the Union in order to present to the people their view of the events under way in Lithuania and in the entire Baltic area. The instructor who was told to arrange all of this could only throw up her hands in response to all my questions:

"No matter where I call they cannot understand what I want. Subsequently, they decline; supposedly, this is not topical here."

Naturally, she called CPSU city and oblast committees, which work strictly in compliance with the commonplace interpretation of democratic centralism: Nothing will be done to accommodate the Lithuanian Communists without instructions from Moscow. But given precise political approaches the CPSU could organize in the Baltic republics the study by Communists of the realities of a fierce ideological struggle, which, apparently, we will not escape in the very near future....

At present the "Democratic Platform" is one of the new parties closest to us and our potential ally. This is a reality. No matter how blasphemous this sounds, the time has come for the CPSU to learn certain things from the "Democratic Platform" if we are unable to devise a way to implement our ideas ourselves. After all, it is no secret who was the first to voice ideas about the primacy of the primary organization, its financial independence, and the support of soviets. It is not a secret who was the first to implement these ideas in his purview. At present, V. Lysenko and like-minded people have started to fight for recognition by the people rather than for buildings and printing plants. Meanwhile, we are in a sort of stupor.

Information on the establishment of the RSFSR Communist Party, a party of social protection of the working people and a party of socially significant sociopolitical initiatives, as it was stated, has not been a breath of fresh air for the Communists. Days and weeks have passed, and there have been no initiatives so far. Instead, one gets the impression that the Russian Communist Party has somehow come to feel guilty for coming to life. The party, which has not taken a single step yet, has already been branded "rightist," "conservative," and "the diggers of perestroyka's grave." Is it worthwhile to patiently await the second stage of the congress of the Communists of Russia? Really, could someone from among those who now stand at the inception of the RSFSR Communist Party find enough power and time to declare what specific initiatives the party is going to put forth and whose interests it expects to defend...? m After all, this job cannot be entrusted to publications which, having come to dislike I.K. Polozkov, are wasting no time in hastily outlining their versions of the future of the RSFSR Communist Party, as a rule with apocalyptic features.

This is what one starts to think when he sees the concerted work of the ideologists of adjacent parties and how clearly they are geared to gaining public sympathy rather than the unattainable ultimate sociopolitical truth. Why is it them and not us? Is it really more pleasant to dawdle than take a cold shower of political realities on a daily basis?

## Polozkov Meets With Women's Committee Group

*PM1008151190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 90 Second Edition p 2*

[TASS report: "Discussion at the Soviet Women's Committee"]

[Text] I.K. Polozkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Communist Party Central Committee, visited the Soviet Women's Committee on 9 August. He talked with Z.P. Pukhova, chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee, and other committee leaders and staffers.

A detailed discussion took place on key problems of the activity of women's organizations and ways to resolve social and economic issues of concern to women, to improve their working and living conditions, and to ensure their more active participation in the country's life. It was noted that Russia's female public greeted with approval the formation of the RSFSR Communist Party and is pinning great hopes on its activity. Preparations are under way for the constituent conference of an RSFSR Women's League. A desire was expressed to strengthen cooperation between the Russian Communist Party and the Russian women's movement. Agreement was reached on the broader participation of Soviet Women's Committee representatives in preparations for the second stage of the RSFSR Communist Party Constituent Congress.

## Ryzhkov Answers Letters Sent to Ministers

*LD1008215290 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1745 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[From the "In the USSR Government" program; talk by USSR Prime Minister Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] Good day, esteemed comrades. A week has passed since our last meeting. In today's talk I have decided to answer letters which have been sent to the USSR Council of Ministers.

Let me say a few words about the letters we receive. Every day the government receives between 300 and 400 letters from the citizens of our country. During the first seven months of the year we received about 80,000 letters. You will appreciate of course that I cannot read all these letters, although I shall quote the most important of them, the ones which deal with the most fundamental issues and shed light on various burning topics. However, the rest of them are attended to by the government apparatus, which studies them very carefully. They are a very great help to us.

When we are preparing this or that government decision, we naturally make a definite point of analyzing the correspondence we receive and looking to see what people think of various problems. This is in addition to studying the views of scientists, specialists, and enterprise managers. As a rule, the letters are a very sensitive barometer of the whole range of political and social affairs in our country. Any change taking place in our society, any proposal which is being discussed immediately arouses a mass of reactions, and all these find their way into the government's mailbag.

We also receive many letters of a personal nature. People have requests to make. They complain about adversities. At times one is greatly saddened to read these letters, especially when there has been a failure to resolve questions on the spot or matters have really gotten bogged down somewhere in bureaucratic channels, as the saying goes. As prime minister, I also receive personal letters. Sometimes these are very warm letters. At difficult times they help me very greatly, and I would like to take this opportunity to express sincere gratitude to all the citizens who send me letters. I deliver great moral support for them.

Now I would like to answer a number of letters the government has received recently. Naturally, it is not possible to cover all the topics people write to us about. I have chosen just three topics that I would like to dwell on today. The government has received many letters and telegrams recently about the harvest, and I consider it essential to dwell, first and foremost, on this topic.

Comrade Koranchuk writes—unfortunately the first name and patronymic are not indicated here—from the settlement of Yaltushkov, Vinnitsa Oblast: I have experienced very many terrible things since 1918, but nothing more terrible than hunger, which I have had to experience twice, not counting my childhood, and for this reason I ask you to save the bread to the last grain. Success to you. Think well, so that it is not too late. This is one letter.

Zoya Mikhailovna Aleksandrova writes: We residents of the town of Tuapse were surprised on hearing your speech that the state procurement plan has only been fulfilled by 10 percent, despite the high yield. Why do the leaders of the major enterprises in the town have such an irresponsible attitude toward the most serious tasks of the current period—toward the harvest?

I would like to answer these two letters. There are very many such letters, as I have already said. People find such topics as the harvest very painful and are very involved in them. Practically the greater part of the European part of our counry—Kazakhstan, Siberia, the southern Urals—have started harvest work and the busiest time has really come. Up to Tuesday, for the country as a whole, 90 million tonnes of grain had been threshed and 28 million had been sold to the state—or one-third. So during this time, as you see, important changes have taken place. The yield to Tuesday was 32 quintals per hectare, as compared to 25 quintals per hectare last year. This is a difference of seven quintals, quite an important increase in yield. Everything is being done now to accelerate the pace of harvesting, and there is every reason for us to be able to resolve these issues all the same, although there are very many problems.

There are letters which are, I would say, rather alarming. Comrade Pavlinov writes that there is no fuel or lubricating materials for the harvesting work; machinery is not refuelled. This is an insolent, criminal, and base sabotage by enemies of perestroyka. Special-purpose units and all-Union emergency commissions [terms from the Civil War period] need to be set up urgently to suppress sabotage, using all types of models of weapons. Well, Comrade Pavlinov, I think we do not need to resort to such measures. I think this is an allegory in this case.

We do have to take very urgent measures and decisions, and our most important concern is with the moral aspect. All of us, both townspeople and rural workers, must direct all our efforts today into bringing in the fine harvest that is now ripe in our fields. You will, evidently, have had chance to see the report from the Presidium of the Council of Ministers that took place last week. We discussed all these matters very seriously. There was a discussion of fundamentals and, literally 24 hours later, several government decisions were adopted that dealt with specific issues. First, this affects the matter of transport. A decision was adopted to send up to 15 percent—or rather, no less than 15 percent—of motor vehicles from all state enterprises for agricultural work.

The Ministry of Defense is now taking every measure to help agriculture. The latest decision affects 10,000 vehicles which are being sent to areas of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. All in all this year, the Army is sending 45,000 vehicles to bring in the harvest, so there is very great assistance from the Army.

We have adopted a decision to involve the working people of labor collectives in harvesting vegetables and fruit and helping the countryside. We have appealed to students so that they too would organize student detachments quickly. We have also taken appropriate decisions to find possibilities, particularly for northern areas, of growing more vegetables.

So then, there are many issues. The government keeps constant watch on them. We deal with these issues every day. This applies to supplies of equipment. The question of fuel supplies in particular requires an urgent solution. These are daily concerns, and at present there is no more pressing topic and no more serious concern for the government than the harvest.

We are, of course, very much alarmed by the topic of fruit and vegetables. The government receives many complaints that vegetable supplies to certain towns have become worse than they were last year. This applies, incidentally, to the city of Moscow. Fifteen percent fewer vegetables and fruit have been brought into Moscow today than last year. I think the local management bodies need to deal very seriously with these matters.

Overall, the burden of the harvest has moved from the center directly to the local regions, and we can sense that lately a certain upsurge has emerged. People are stirring. People understand that the harvest must be saved and, in spite of the fact that, as I have already said, we do have a lot of unsolved economic issues—and incidentally, the letters I have received since my appearance talk of the need ultimately to pay better those working people who turn out to bring in the harvest; I completely agree with them—these questions must be resolved.

So, the main thing I would ask all citizens, all working people to concentrate their endeavors on today is this question: the question of getting the harvest in. That was the first topic which I wanted to discuss today. But now let me pass on to the next series of letters which the USSR Council of Minister has received.

I have already said that these letters are a kind of barometer. As soon as a new topic crops up, one that is very topical, very pressing and serious, we immediately get a large number of letters. The record for the greatest number of letters has now been broken by letters on the transition to the new market relations and the intensification of the economic reform. That is only natural. I think this is a natural process, because the action being planned at the moment is, of course, a very serious move being taken in the economic sphere. Indisputably it worries everybody, and everyone wonders what life will be like for him in the new conditions.

It is not possible for me today even to list all the letters dealing with this topic which have been received. I can only talk about the letters which have been selected. Some letters cover the question of social security when we go over to market relations. Others deal with state requirements—in other words, orders placed by the state. There is a whole series of proposals on this. Others deal with leasing, the convertibility of the ruble, and the reform of retail prices. The latter question worries very many working people. Each of these problems deserves special attention and discussion, and the government will, of course, keep people constantly informed about various decisions which are being taken.

Today I wanted to draw your attention to the situation which has arisen in the drafting of the government program for the transition to market relations. You know that on 2 August our president, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, signed a presidential instruction setting up a special group of specialists who will draw up conceptual guidelines for a transition to market relations, which will be the basis of the economic section of the Union treaty. Unfortunately, in their analysis, the mass media immediately drew the conclusion that the document which will be drawn up by this group of 13 specialists will be a new document, replacing the program which the government has been working on in fulfillment of a decision by the USSR Supreme Soviet. As a result, we have been inundated with letters asking what is really going on. Is the government program being dropped, they ask. Will there be a new program to replace the government's program? We are constantly obliged to explain to the people, to the specialists, that this should be viewed in a completely different way and be interpreted differently.

The president's instructions have indeed set up a commission of specialists which is to draw up the concept: This is a very important document. As you are aware, discussion of the principles of a Union treaty is currently under way with each of the republics. The economic part will of course be the main part of the Union treaty, and in order to determine how the economy will develop in our state's new conditions, it is of course necessary to define these questions precisely. It is the task of these specialists to draw up such a concept.

In order to clarify what I am talking about, I will cite an example: for instance, the question of monetary circulation. Some republics adopted a decision that it was essential in certain republics, for example, to introduce their own currency, their own money, as they describe it. Some republics were more circumspect, saying that some sort of their own national monetary circulation could be introduced on the territory of their republic. It is therefore a fundamental issue: If each republic in the future has its own money, its own currency, then the state will be of a wholly different sort. If there is a single monetary system, then it is a federative state in which the ruble, let's say, operates in the economy. This alters the situation.

I cited this as an example of the many sorts of questions which must be enshrined in our Union treaty. The commission's task consists of drawing up these fundamental tenets. The government is working on a program for transition to market relations. The government's program and the concept being drawn up by the commission must of course complement one another; they must, to put it mildly, have points in common; that goes without saying. However, the government program is a detailed plan of action.

We must not forget that in four and a half months' time the new year will dawn. Not for a single day, not for a single hour can the country halt; it must work without ceasing. But by what rules should one work, how should one work in the new conditions? The task consists of explaining all this precisely in the government program. We are now working on these issues.

All the Union republics are taking part in drawing up the program at present. All without exception are sitting down and examining each section. Great debates are going on. But by the first...by September we must present this document to the USSR Supreme Soviet. So the question now...time now is counted not in months, not in weeks, but in days and hours. So intense work is going on.

I would not today counterpose the concept which is being drawn up for a Union treaty and the government program which is being drawn up for the practicalities of the transition to new market relations and which is due to be discussed by the Supreme Soviet. If it is adopted, then it is according to this program that the national economy will begin to operate from next year.

So much for the letters relating to deepening economic reform and the transition to market relations.

The last question is that of conversion. A very large number of letters have come in on this subject. We are talking about conversion of the defense industry, and there are wholly contradictory opinions. I have selected just three letters so that you can get an idea of how people in the country feel about this problem. Comrade Aleksandr Grigoryevich Antonov from Moscow, has written me a letter which he entitles "Notes of a Technologist." I will read just an extract. He writes: Esteemed Nikolay Ivanovich. In reading an interview you gave, I should like to draw attention to the aspect dealing with conversion. It says that conversion will affect over 420 defense industry enterprises. I believe that switching defense enterprises to production of consumer goods will not be economically effective, that what is needed is to switch these enterprises to developing and manufacturing the means of production for manufacturing consumer goods. So there you have what might be termed an expert's view.

From Kuybyshev, Comrade Gruzina—unfortunately I do not know her first name and patronymic, it is not written here—has written to me. She says: Your task is to switch 30 percent of military industry to peaceful lines. This will require not more than two or three years. During the war years, over the same period of time the government was able to switch industry to military lines. So is it really the case now that it is impossible in two or three years to create a consumer goods industry, with the enormous production potential available?

In other words, Comrade Gruzina evidently favors drawing the defense industries into manufacturing consumer goods to the utmost extent.

Comrade Poltarakh, Valeriy Samuilovich, an engineer from the town of Kaspiysk, writes. He too shares his thoughts about conversion and says: I would like to propose a third way that might at first sight seem completely unacceptable. This is to refuse to produce any type of weapon at all in defense industry plants for several years. The view is common that if the defense industry's scientific and technical potential were involved in conversion, it would be a great victory, since the specialists in the defense industry are highly qualified. I fundamentally disagree with this. Everyone should do his own job, not keep inventing the bicycle.

So you see, comrades, how widespread the views of our people, our population, are. It is for this reason that today I would to some extent like to dwell on this issue.

To start with, conversion is not simply someone's desire or an arbitrary decision of some kind. The point is that conversion is the natural consequence of the new concept of political thinking and a consequence of the fact that political tension in international affairs has lessened and that we must be strictly governed by our defense strategy or concept and must, accordingly, keep weapons to the level of reasonable sufficiency and have less expenditure as a result. For this reason, when we started to deal with this matter in 1988, we were faced with the question of how we should proceed with reference to defense works. After all, it is no secret that the defense works and the defense complex, the military-industrial complex, has a concentration of very strong scientific and technical cadres and designers, great productive potential, and highly qualified workers. For this reason, it would evidently be wrong simply to let things get out of hand.

There was a great deal we wanted to do, and after very lengthy analyses we concluded that it was essential to channel the military-industrial complex into dealing with—and we are talking about civilian output—into dealing with ten aspects. I will not list these and what they are, but they include consumer goods, especially complex domestic appliances, and medical equipment. We have also gotten our military-industrial complex involved in manufacturing equipment for light industry, the processing branches of the agro-industrial complex, the trade sector, and the solution of ecological problems. So, there are these 10 specific programs which the military-industrial complex must tackle.

This process has begun. Naturally, this process is not painless. Factories must be converted. Design offices which have gotten used to designing military equipment must now tackle a completely different question. But we have talented engineers in this sector, and we are convinced that they will cope with the tasks the country is setting them.

As far as figures are concerned, the situation is as follows: Until 1988 the ratio of production in our defense industries, our military-industrial complex, was 35 percent equipment for civilian purposes—in other words, consumer goods and other civilian products—and 65 percent equipment for defense, for our defense. The situation has changed over the last two years, and now the ratio is 50-50—50 percent of the output there is military and 50 percent is civilian machine-building. In 1995 everything will be done differently. The ratio will be 35 percent military equipment and 65 percent civilian output. Such are the figures. They shiow that very profound changes are being made in this area. I would like to give you certain figures which show what is happening. Let us take the year 1990, for instance. The increase in production throughout this complex, as a whole, is 4 percent. But the share of civilian output is increasing by about 15 percent, while the share of military output is falling by 4.6 percent.

The other day I attended an exhibition devoted to our country's defense industries. We were able to see what has been done at these factories this year.

We would like to see better results, of course. We would like to see the equipment appearing faster, of course, but at least what has already been designed and is now going into series production shows that we are on the correct path. In the first seven months of this year, the defense complex increased consumer goods production by 25 percent. Quite a big increase, as you will appreciate, but given the great shortages in the consumer market we are not satisfied with these figures either, of course, and we hope to see goods production in our country's defense complex alone increase by up to 10 billion rubles by the end of the year.

Of course, this changeover from technology in which these factories have been specializing for many years to civilian production, civilian output, is very complex, not only at the production engineering level, but at the social level as well. For this reason two days ago we decided—and that decision has now been signed—that a whole package of measures is needed to provide social protection for those employed in the defense complex. We made that decision, and in the next few days, I guess, we shall try to make it clear to all the staff that the government understands and is making decisions to provide social protection for them. This involves maintaining pay for a certain period and arrangements for retraining—a serious issue, because even now there are about 500,000 workers switching to civilian production.

So this is what we are doing regarding conversion. We hope that they will continue to pursue a balanced policy on this. At the beginning of September, the Presidential Council will be looking into the state program on conversaion, and it will clearly be given a thorough examination. If any observations are made, corresponding final touches will be put to it so that we take a clear-cut line in this respect.

Those are perhaps all the questions that I wish to answer today. You realize that there are very many letters. Literally an hour ago the television sent me another whole series of letters that have arrived in in response to the broadcasts, the meetings that took place last week and the week before. All the best, esteemed comrades. Goodbye.

### Teachers of Russian Language Begin Congress

*LD1108154790 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Excerpts] The Seventh International Congress of Russian Language and Literature Teachers opened in the Kremlin today with the proclamation of greetings by the USSR president. [passage omitted] Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet Organizational Committee of the congress, spoke at the opening of the congress.

### Ryzhkov Addresses Congress

*LD1108182190 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Text] The seventh international congress of teachers of Russian language and literature opened in the Kremlin today. Representatives of 100 countries are taking part. Greetings were sent to them by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. In the course of a week they are to discuss the role of Russian language and literature in communications among the people of the world, and problems relating to its functioning and teaching.

Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet organizational committee for the congress, spoke at its opening. He stressed the considerable role of the association, which has done much to spread the Russian language throughout the world. Since the first Moscow congress in 1969, the association has grown into a mass organization with broad international ties. After the congresses in Varna, Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, and Budapest—each of which helped bring together the Russian specialists of the world—there was now a new meeting in Moscow. I hope, the head of the Soviet Government said, that your congress will become an important academic event in the work of Russian philologists.

Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov reported that, by decree of the USSR president, eminent foreign Russian specialists, representing 15 countries, have been awarded the Order of Friendship of Peoples for their great contribution to spreading the Russian language in the world. Academics of the council of Moscow and Leningrad universities conferred the title of honorary doctor on a number of leading specialists. A large group of Russian specialists received the association's supreme award, the Pushkin medal.

### Gorbachev Sends Greetings

*PM1308103190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 90 Second Edition p 1*

[Report: "USSR President Gorbachev Greets Congress of Russian Language, Literature Teachers"]

[Text] To the participants in the International Congress of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature

I cordially greet you, representatives of 100 countries all over the world.

Your activity enriches the world's cultural forces in a topical sphere of the peoples' movement toward a new, peaceful era.

The Russian language and Russian literature have long been vehicles for humanitarian ideals and general human values. The widening of their role in the international cultural process, to which you have devoted your talent and labor, is at the moment particularly important for a deep and solid understanding of the historic transformations in the Soviet Union, which are of worldwide significance.

I wish your congress fruitful work and its participants success and prosperity!

[Signed] M. Gorbachev

### Shevardnadze Interviewed on Crimean Tatars

*LD1208163190 Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGY in Crimean Tatar 2 Aug 90 p 1*

[Interview with USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnaze by correspondent A. Shevchenko in Moscow; date of interview not given]

[Text] During one of the intervals between the sessions of the 28th CPSU Congress I met with Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shervardnadze and asked him a few questions.

[Shevchenko] Eduard Amvrosiyevich, if you were elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, would you solve the question of interethnic relations, including the question of Crimean Tatars?

[Shevardnadze] You know that this is an extremely complicated and extremely serious question. We are face to face with an immense difficulty. Every day new problems arise. If we consider the spiritual and moral aspects, we can say nothing about the problem, because people constantly suffer and we understand this very well. We must find the solution which will eliminate the pain of people. I believe that the problem of the Crimean Tatars will be solved not by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, but by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

[Shevchenko] Eduard Amvrosiyevich, you had taken part in the recent talk between M.S. Gorbachev and G. Bush. Was there any talk at that meeting about the interethnic relations in the USSR including the question of the Crimean Tatars?

[Shevchenko] What do you think? Is autonomy necessary for the Crimean Tatars?

[Shevardnadze] Like other people, Crimean Tatars, too, once suffered an injustice. Their homeland and their autonomy was taken away. Everything that has been taken away must be given back to the people. To put it briefly, justice must be done. This is an obligation!

[Shevchenko] Eduard Amvrosiyevich, thank you for your answers. Personally and on behalf of the Crimean Tatar people I wish you health and success in your work.

### Government Commission on Crimean Tatars Continues

*LD1008110990 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] The work of the government commission on the problems of the Crimean Tatar people is continuing.

A range of questions connected with the restoration of the rights of Crimean Tatars has already been defined. It is a question of the numerical, sociodemographic, and professional composition of people who wish to move to the Crimea. Taking account of this, the quantity of additional work places and housing has been determined.

The commission has approved the concept of the comprehensive state program of the return of Crimean Tatars to their historic homeland.

### Girenko Meets Meskhetian Turk Delegation

*PM0908081190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 90 Second Edition p 1*

[Unattributed report: "On the Way to Agreement"]

[Text] A.N. Girenko, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a conversation with representatives of the Meskhetian Turk "Vatan" ("Homeland") Society. Specific questions relating to improving Meskhetian Turks' working and living conditions in areas of the country where they live today, along with this people's general problems, were raised during the conversation.

The Central Committee secretary stressed that the CPSU Central Committee and the country's supreme organs of power constantly keep an eye on the fate of small peoples, ethnic minorities, and peoples who suffered repression in the past and were deported from their native areas.

At the same time, attention was drawn to the appeal to all organs of power and sociopolitical movements to display prudence and restraint and to eschew actions that could lead to further conflicts, which was voiced in the congress resolution entitled "Democratic National Policy Is the Way to Voluntary Union, Peace, and Accord Between Peoples."

For their part, the "Vatan" Society representatives stressed the usefulness of the conversation and expressed readiness to inform the society's members of the results of this exchange of opinions.

### Sochi Denies Permission for Meskhetian Turk Rally

*LD1008074490 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] A telegram from the heads of the All-Union Society of Meskhetian Turks has arrived at Sochi's town executive committee. They have requested permission to hold a rally in Sochi and a peace march with bread and salt across the border between the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic and Georgia in the south of this Republic. But according to the chairman of the town's executive committee, (Delendeyev), they could not satisfy that request. At the height of the resort season the town is overpopulated. Problems with food and accommodation would occur. In the telegram of reply the town's executive committee explained the motives for the refusal.

Nevertheless, approximately 300 Meskhetian Turks have arrived in the town from different regions of the country. They have been accommodated at the Adler Stadium and allocated tents and food. Medical services have been organized for them.

Yesterday a meeting of representatives of Georgia and Abkhazia, the heads of Sochi, and the leaders of the Meskhetian Turks' society took place in the resort town. It was stressed that in the present situation a march by the Meskhetian Turks to Georgia might lead to unpredictable consequences, irrespective of whatever good intentions the organizers of this action had.

## PRAVDA 'Scare-Mongering' Reports Criticized

*PM1008151290 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 32, 7-13 Aug 90 p 21*

[Poel Karp "Observer's View" article: "A Conspiracy We Have Not Noticed"]

[Excerpts] In January-February 1990, a coup detat was brewing in the Soviet Union. The plotters were going to "overthrow the Soviet government, to disband the CPSU, to put Communists on trial..." "Events in the USSR would have been a more violent repetition of what had happened in Eastern Europe." The conspiracy was engineered by "so-called anti-democrats," also known as "pseudodemocrats." The secret was out. The abortive coup came to the knowledge of O. Semenchuk (Who is he? A staff writer? A free-lancer? An insider? An ordinary reader?), who cabled the information to Pravda, and the paper front-paged it in its July 25 issue.

Now I am apprehending factual evidence to confirm the allegations about the sinister intentions of the plotters (if any).

We must know who masterminded the plot, who was to have seized the Central Post and Telegraph Offices, where these extremists are now, and whether they have been called to account. Take General Kalugin, for instance - criminal proceedings have been instituted against him for his expose of what, as someone aptly put it, "is known by two ministers and all the city urchins." Now the plotters were after changing our whole system of government. Four months have passed, but no one except the vigilant O. Semenchuk knows a thing about the plot, and no consequences are reported. Are the plotters going to get away with it?

O. Semenchuk is not the only one to object to "installing a puppet regime in power." Such a regime is even less desirable to me than to O. Semenchuk. And I am not the only one to feel that way, either - most of us want peace at home, as well as all over the world. Today, the decisions of the President, of the Union and Republican Supreme Soviets and of the congresses of the now numerous parties do not always evoke unanimous approval. People want - and it is only fair - the leadership they have elected to pay heed to the opinions they voice in the press, at meetings and at demonstrations. All this should, naturally, proceed in a peaceful and civilized way. One would like the authorities to take sensible action - as the USSR Supreme Soviet has done recently by rejecting a marketless price rise suggested by the government. This is what I call normal life initiated by perestroika. And if anyone was really going to disband the Supreme Soviet and other government bodies by force, like it used to be the case before, all the information relevant to the attempt should be made public, otherwise one might get the impression that the whole thing is merely a provocation. [passage omitted]

In the July 28 issue, Gennadiy Seleznev tells a similar story. "We ought to beware of those 'democrats,'" he warns. "They are not as naive as all that, they've learned to fool people, cashing in on their feelings and on the ills of our economy. "Well, this is an opinion because the note appeared in the Discussion Forum column. True, the title - "After the Event" - is a bit misleading because the events in question are expected by the author to happen this autumn. G. Seleznev predicts a conspiracy even more horrible than the one disclosed by O. Semenchuk, and describes the plotters' actions to the last detail; he even knows in advance what Anatoliy Sobchak will say on television, and when. The most dangerous role is assigned to Gavriil Popov - at the most crucial moment he will keep silent.

As for O. Semenchuk's dispatch, it was published neither in "Our Mailbag," nor in the "Discussion Forum" column. By front-paging it, the national paper lends verisimilitude to O. Semenchuk's allegations...

"I call upon the Soviet people," O. Semenchuk writes, "to be vigilant, to take resolute action in defence of perestroika now being conducted under the leadership of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, President of the USSR and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union." Does support for the President really necessitate scare-mongering, with the social atmosphere being tense as it is?

# Economic

## Industrial Performance Decline Reported for July

*PM1208172190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 90 Morning Edition p 1*

[Report by V. Romanyuk under the "Statistics and Our Commentary" rubric: "The Country in July: Rates Are Lower Than Last Year's"]

[Text] According to up-to-the-minute figures at the disposal of the USSR State Committee for Statistics, the country's industry has still not attained last year's level.

In July, 0.3 percent less industrial output was produced than in July 1989; the shortfall is 0.6 percent for the period January-July. As for contractual deliveries, consumers failed to receive various goods worth 1.4 billion rubles [R] in July and goods worth R6.7 billion since the beginning of the year.

As we can see, the indebtedness is increasing and this is all the more tiresome since there was one more working day in July 1990 than in July 1989. Well then, another month of untapped potential? Not quite. Some economic complexes have indeed permitted a decline in production while others have kept to last year's level and even made some headway.

Let us begin with the fuel and energy complex. Gas extraction growth rates dropped somewhat in July, yet there was still a two-percent increase on last July. Yet oil extraction is continuing to fall—by five percent against last July and by the same amount in comparison with the first seven months of last year. There has been an unexpected four-percent increase in coal extraction. This is not due to particular efforts on the part of the miners: It is just that the situation last July was even worse—there were strikes at the mines and the base for our current calculations was low.

Production units related to the fuel and energy complex are still in ferment, in particular energy-intensive production units. Thus, metallurgical workers reduced production of finished rolled metal in July in comparison with July 1989. The main reason being the shortage of coke and scrap metal.

Production is still declining in the chemical-timber complex. Sulfuric acid and caustic soda production dropped by six and four percent, respectively, in July. And once there is a shortage of raw materials the whole technological chain starts to falter. Production of chemical fibers and thread was one percent down, for instance, and 0.7 percent down in the first seven months of the year. Correspondingly, production of all types of fabric has dropped by one percent, or by 70 million square meters. Some 37 percent less thermoplastic piping was manufactured in July owing to the chronic shortage of raw materials. Despite the desperate position with newsprint and printing paper, production of these commodities dropped by three percent in July. It is probably more advantageous for paper manufacturers to raise prices than to increase production of their output—at any rate no incentives for growth in this sector have as yet been created.

The situation in the machine building complex has improved. Production has increased by 3.7 percent in July and 2.5 percent since the beginning of the year. Production of excavators increased by 23 percent in July in comparison with July 1989, medical equipment by 15.7 percent, mainline electric locomotives by 19 percent, and grain combines by 78 percent! Unfortunately a group of goods in this complex are still declining. Since the beginning of the year, on the whole consumers have not been supplied with output worth R870 million, including output worth R160 million in July alone. Some 15,000, or five percent fewer tractors were produced in the period January-July than last year. The same number of freightcars has been produced as for the first seven months of last year, but production of diesel locomotives, passenger cars, and equipment for livestock farming and feed production has dropped by 12, four, and eight percent, respectively.

Consumer goods production is another sphere in which progress has been made. There has been a total increase of 7.3 percent since the beginning of the year, moreover a 9.8-percent increase in nonfood commodities and a far lower increase of 1.6 percent in foodstuffs. Production of the following items has increased since the beginning of the year: washing machines by 18 percent, vacuum cleaners by 13 percent, tape recorders by 10 percent, color televisions by 15 percent, sewing machines by 16 percent, and cars by five percent. In July, moreover, the growth rates were even higher—five to ten percent higher and more than treble for sewing machines! All this was mainly the result of the conversion of defense sectors which ensured an increase of 23 percent in the period January-July for cultural consumer goods and an even higher increase in the production of equipment for agro-industrial complex processing sectors.

The ballyhoo over goods that were in acute short supply at one time has somewhat subsided. July saw increases of 10, 34, 17, and 22 percent, respectively, in the production of electric irons and teapots, cassettes, toilet soap, and synthetic detergents. There were still holdups in the trade of stainless steel razor blades—in July there was once again a 12-percent drop in production of these products along with a four-percent drop in production of school notebooks. Presumably, this "underlying" shortage will sharply deteriorate at the beginning of the academic year as we observed a year ago. We observed it but clearly failed to draw the proper conclusions.

The situation with tobacco products is so acute that I asked I. Rabinshteyn, first deputy chief of a USSR State Committee for Statistics Directorate, to explain it:

"All our problems—totally worn-out equipment, eternal problems with raw materials, and monopolism in production which results in holdups in one area causing deadlock at dozens of other production units—are reflected in this shortage. There have been holdups at the enterprise which produces the raw material for cigarette filters for the whole industry, Bulgarian cigarette imports have decreased, and a very acute situation has certainly emerged. Some 4 billion fewer cigarettes were produced in July this year than in July 1989 (a 24 percent reduction) and consumers have failed to receive 20 billion cigarettes since the beginning of the year, a ten percent reduction."

The country's food supply was still modest in July. Admittedly, production of vegetable oil and macaroni products from state resources increased by 13 and eight percent, respectively. On the other hand production of margarine, groats (out of state resources), and fish products dropped by 13, six, and two percent, respectively, in comparison with July 1989. If anything has increased in the first seven months of this year it has been alcoholic beverages—up 11.5 percent on the same period last year. We will not comment: This increase is against the backdrop of reduced imports of good dry wines from East Europe.

Let us sum up some results. July has not brought an economic breakthrough and our economy is still marking time. The improvements in consumer goods production that have been achieved are at least half of what was planned in the program for the normalization of the consumer market. A great deal has been lost owing to violations of economic ties, poor discipline, and interethnic conflicts. Approximately 10 million mandays have been lost owing to massive absenteeism from work since the beginning of the year. Roughly R4 billion in profits has not been received in this period.

A number of republics are reaping the fruits of political storms. In July the situation was normalized in a number of regions. Nonetheless in the period January-July industrial production fell in Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Georgia by 11.4, 6.3, and 5.8 percent, respectively, in comparison with the same period last year. The situation has worsened in the Baltic republics. Production declined in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia by 6.5, 4.3, and 5.3 percent, respectively, against the level of July 1989. The normalization of fuel supplies and other resources to this region should improve the situation. But the economy possesses both positive and negative inertia. The task today is, probably, to consolidate the positive trends and eliminate everything retarding the development of the national economy. We have already "squandered" [razmenyali] the second half of the year [sentence as published]. The political and economic situation in the country is conducive to us surging forward and abandoning the snail's pace we have adopted hitherto.

## Urgency of Market Price Reform Discussed

*PM1008101990 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian*
*1 Aug 90 Second Edition p 2*

[Article by A. Komin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices, under the "Economic Panorama" rubric: "What Is the Value of...Prices? Why This Problem Is Upon Us Again"]

[Text] Moscow—The 28th CPSU Congress resolution on party policy in the sphere of economic reform directly and unequivocally shows that there is no alternative to the transition to the market. This problem is being hotly debated in society. Many people are scared that market relations will bring with them unemployment and a drop in living standards, others hope that the transition to the market will immediately make it possible to resolve all urgent problems in the country and will notably raise living standards.

The most acute problem among those raised was price reform although it was not new. A decision on this issue was adopted back at the 27th CPSU Congress and at the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum as well as in other party and government documents. It had been planned to reform prices in 1988-1989, but since society was unprepared and since propaganda was unilaterally stressing the negative consequences of such a reform, the need to implement it was disputed and measures in this sphere were undermined. These problems have now reemerged and it strikes many people that the transition to the market seems to boil down merely to price reform, and above all to raising retail prices for consumer goods. The false impression was created that the planned price reform had been engendered by the economy's transition to market relations.

In his speech at the congress M.S. Gorbachev was forced to note that the prospect of the transition to the market had scared the population. Many people saw it as representing high prices rather than shelves full of goods. Of course it is all too easy to just raise prices and thereby "fill" the stores. But the government has not proposed that path.

The roots of the imbalances which have built up in price formation go far back into the history of our economy. The complex group of problems which we will have to solve emerged back in the fifties and sixties.

Questions concerning prices have always been the most unpleasant for the party and state leadership. That is why they tried to avoid and postpone them. Problems were only solved when they were "upon us" and could not be avoided. We have twice reformed wholesale prices, in 1967 and 1982, and twice delayed implementing reform by five to seven years. And we did not implement it in full but always in truncated form. As a result we are now living with lower prices for the output of fuel, raw-materials, and other heavy industry sectors. These sectors can no longer develop in this way.

The problem of retail prices has also not emerged overnight. It emerged back in the sixties when sales of foodstuffs started to be subsidized. Over the past 30 years wholesale prices for heavy industry and machine-building output have risen repeatedly, purchase prices have almost quintupled, but retail prices have pursued a line of "stabilization." Where has this gotten us? We have completely divorced the retail price system from its basis—wholesale and purchase prices of industrial and agricultural output. In order to maintain this detachment, subsidies were constantly increased. And today the state budget spends 115 billion rubles [R] on maintaining low prices alone.

We have now reached the position where expenditure on the production of all consumer goods, with the exception of wines and liqueurs, is not covered by existing prices.

We completely subsidize sales of both foodstuffs and nonfood goods. Selling goods at half-price means ruining healthy economic relations once and for all and maintaining deformed low wages and low pensions. We use deformed prices to isolate ourselves from the outside world, creating some kind of special environment where everything makes a loss and is artificially cheap. And all this is promoted by low income levels. Selling everything at half-price and simultaneously talking about the market and economic management methods is to offend logic at the very least.

Our delusions—or rather, our mistakes—in all the previous years of economic restructuring, the congress delegates noted, lay in the fact that we wanted to make up a market as we went along, so to speak, without taking these problems seriously. We wanted to achieve it by simply granting enterprises economic rights, reorganizing ministries, and adopting laws and other provisions.

Yet the creation of a market economy cannot be painless. People who think it is "manna from heaven" are either kidding themselves or lying. One of the main difficulties, in my view, is the need to get rid of inflated prosperity. For a long time the money we obtain in the form of wages, pensions, and other income has not been backed up by material resources.

But we have gotten used to considering our largely fictitious income as representing a real living standard. At the same time, only what we produce and consume constitutes a real living standard. We have long been living in debt as it were, but we produce and consume at least 10-15 percent less than we earn in wages for our labor.

We cannot approach the market until we ensure a balance between the money supply and the supply of goods. This is the crux of all the arguments about alternative programs for the transition to a market economy. These started two years ago with proposals from individual economists to spend all our foreign-currency and gold reserves on buying up goods abroad and saturating the market with them. If the reserves are insufficient, we should take out large loans from the West.

There were also other proposals which were again voiced at the congress: Capital investment should be sharply cut back and, on that basis, the condition of the state budget will be improved and the market balanced. Great hopes were pinned on conversion. Switching military industry to the production of civilian output would apparently produce an immediate economic effect. But it would be naive to think that enterprises producing tanks or rolling mills could be restructured to produce consumer goods in the space of a single year.

Unfortunately we will have to pay for our many years of refusing to solve the buildup of economic problems and our delay of decades in turning to common sense. But there are different ideas about the amount we will have to pay. A great deal will depend on how we approach the market. If we do so randomly, the size of the payment will be huge and its consequences for our country's economy will be simply difficult to foresee. It could find itself left dozens of years behind.

The other alternative is an organized entry into market relations and the use of positive methods of state running of the economy. This path is represented in the government program. After all, even in this complex transitional period we should not lose control over economic processes.

The program submitted by the government lists a whole series of problems on which legislative acts should be elaborated and adopted. These are antimonopoly problems, income indexation, protection for the living standards of all strata of the population, and others. However, these are not the main problems today. The most acute problem in the entire program is the reform of prices and tariffs. Without this we will not be able to create any market. This is not understood by both the broad strata of the population and by many deputies as the USSR Supreme Soviet session showed. Unfortunately, many party congress delegates have not made much progress in their understanding of these processes either.

Everyone agrees that we need to approach the market with minimum losses. Above all we must not allow production volume to fall. We must not permit unemployment which is quite realistic under our conditions. Ultimately, we must not permit any fall in our real living standard. So what are we to do about the income mentioned above which we are earning without it being backed up with material content?

Here there will be losses of monetary income which our economic potential cannot supply with sufficient goods. What kind of losses? The government has clearly stated that they will be of the order of R60 billion. This is the uncompensated difference between a R200 billion price rise and the sum of R135 billion to be used for compensation. The bulk of the compensation should come from the higher-paid strata of the population.

Of course, let's make no bones about it: This amounts to the direct confiscation of "surplus" money from the population. Indisputably it would be better to provide goods for that money. But where will so many extra goods be obtained?

It is important to bear in mind one immutable fact: If production volumes in agriculture and industry, as well as the volume of mass services, stay the same, the people's real living standard will stay the same too.

Undoubtedly we cannot balance the market using these measures alone. But a resolute step will be taken toward stabilizing the market and the ruble exchange rate. We are heading for the creation of a market where there will be goods on store shelves, and we are leaving behind the need to "chase after" goods in order to buy them normally. This will largely be promoted by building up production of goods and services, specifically in the military sector of the economy.

Thinking that we could get by without price reform would mean deluding ourselves and others. And the more we postpone price reform in the country, the worse we will make the contradictions in the entire economy. Uncontrollable processes have gathered such momentum that it is impossible to halt them without using radical measures in the sphere of prices and finances.

Now, rightly attaching great importance to legislative acts, we are utterly downplaying the importance of elementary organizational work which should above all be handled by the government. I think that the time has come to give the government wider-ranging powers which will make it possible to avoid an endless chain of discussions, compromises, and votes.

It is not a question of a return to old administrative methods or economic diktat, but of instilling and maintaining elementary and perhaps even strict order at the present-day stage of economic links among enterprises and regions as well as strengthening discipline. Only under these conditions can we avoid chaos and unjustified losses in the transition to a regulated market economy.

## Economist Discusses Upcoming Market Reform

*LD1008210190 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] [Announcer] The commission drawing up the government program for transition to a market economy is continuing its work. Our correspondent Aleksandr Nefodov today spoke to one of those involved in the working group, Vladimir Lukyanovich Savakov.

[Begin recording] [Savakov] The program consists of three major units. The first is a plan of action for switching to market relations, including the time frames for the measures and setting forth the basis of how we are to move to the market from 1 January 1991. Next comes the actual program of organizational measures for implementing the economic reform and switching to market relations. This takes the form of 19 sections, beginning with a section on economic relations between the USSR and the Union republics during the transition to market relations.

The program will be supplemented by the relevant analytical materials, calculations, and forecasts of the repercussions of the transition in each section as well as by way of the third unit, a package of documents. We reckon this to be 118 documents consisting of draft USSR laws, draft decrees of the president, draft decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers decisions, and statutes and methodologies that are to be examined in the time remaining before the autumn session of the USSR Supreme Soviet where corresponding decisions have to be adopted.

[Nefodov] Even looking at the list, this is a very big program. Could we now at least run through the documents to be adopted and the work to be done.

[Savakov] For example there's the draft decree of the USSR President on the formation of a State Property Fund of the USSR, the draft decree of the USSR president on enterprise in the USSR, and a range of other documents. Specifically on the program itself a plan of action has been put together. As yet this is just one option; we have already formulated our approaches and the sections have been laid out on enterprise, freedom of economic activity, employment of the population, and on housing reform.

We are doing a great deal of work jointly with the Union republics. Representatives of almost all the Union republics are in attendance here, and I have been told by Comrade Savisaar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, that an Estonian delegate is due to arrive. They are now working out the first section of the program which will contain the basis of economic relations between the USSR and the Union republics. [end recording]

[Nefodov] Important new documents are being passed by our government every day and we will keep you informed about these documents.

## Ryzhkov Meets With Coal Mine Minister, Officials

*904E0147E Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA in Russian 7 Aug 90 p 1*

[Report: "Director of Mines With N. Ryzhkov"]

[Text] TASS—A great number of questions concerning the work of the coal industry during the transition to market relations and problems in the miners' daily lives were discussed at a meeting between M.I. Shchadov, USSR minister of the coal industry, and leaders of associations, enterprises, and organizations of the Donetsk coal basin. Decree No. 717 on the socioeconomic development of mining cities and settlements of the Ukraine, adopted recently by the USSR Council of Ministers, were discussed in detail as well as methods for practical implementation of this decree. The Ministry of Coal Production and other ministries and departments were presented with complaints about the unsatisfactory provision to mines especially of lumber, metal, and other materials. The prospects for concluding agreements to supply production with material and technical support in 1991 gives rise to special alarm.

At their request, the participants in the 4 August meeting were received by N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Issues of improving work in the coal industry were examined in the course of a frank and businesslike exchange of opinions.

### Low Retail Prices Hamper Fishing Industry

*PM1008085390 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Aug 90*

[Report by S. Dukhavin, A. Kulikov from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] The Inrybprom-90 specialized fishing industry exhibition opened in Leningrad today. Before you see our report I would like to cite two figures: Our catch totals in excess of 11 million tonnes of fish, yet per capita consumption of fish totals only just over 18 kg.

[Reporter] This is the fifth time that this exhibition, one of the most representative specialized exhibitions in the world, has been organized. The theme of the exhibition—modern means of reproduction and utilization of bioresources—could be put more simply: first, the preservation and augmentation of everything that we have been taking out of the ocean for centuries, and second, the rational utilization of the ocean's resources which are harder and harder to extract from Neptune's impoverished realm.

All this abundance of wonderful equipment and efficient technologies automatically instills optimism. But when you recall that there were no fewer remarkable exhibits at previous exhibitions, when you see samples of delicious sea products with export labels on the stands and compare them with the icy emptiness of our own fish stores, this optimism quickly evaporates.

Thirty years ago, I remember, we always ate cod and sea perch in our family and in other families. Where are these fish now?

[N.I. Kotlyar, USSR minister of the fish industry] Many people are asking about cod. As for cod, salmon, and sturgeon I can tell you that their numbers have not decreased over the past five to eight years. But demand is growing. Cod is very cheap. Between 60 and 70 kopecks per kilogram.

[Reporter] Are you saying it is unprofitable?

[Kotlyar] Of course it is not advantageous for enterprises. Therefore the retail prices are today the main obstacle in the development of production, they curb collectives' interest in developing production. I believe that with the switch to market relations also as regards price questions, the policy and approaches will change.

### Official Gives 6-Month Construction Statistics

*LD1208111890 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 12 Aug 90*

[Summary] (Guram Illitonovich Vachnadze), deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Architecture and Town Planning, discusses the state of affairs in the construction industry. According to (Vachnadze), "a little over 30 percent of the annual state plan for housing has been handed over in the first six months of the year"; this is lower than last year. Only 15 percent of the annual plan for the construction of schools and 18 percent of the plan for preschool children's establishments have been fulfilled in the first half of the year.

### Magadan State Cooperative Enterprise Profiled

*OW1008043390 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0830 GMT 4 Aug 90*

[Video report Y. Kuzmenko from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] A few words about what seems to me to be the very interesting experience of the enterprise, workers collective, Magadannerud [Magadan nonmineral mining]. It worked for many years in mediocre fashion. Then at a general meeting the decision was made to purchase it, to make it the property of the collective, to turn it into a state cooperative enterprise, and then to issue shares not only to the workers themselves but to all residents of Magadan as well. The results of this courageous step can be seen in our correspondent's report:

[Begin Kuzmenko recording] Not long ago, or more accurately two years ago, Magadan Nerud was a planned loss enterprise. Moreover, it constantly failed to fulfill deliveries of nonmineral building materials such as sand, macadam, and stone to the city's construction organizations. Among the enterprises of Magadan, it was always numbered among those lagging behind. It suffered from an acute lack of personnel.

Upon becoming a state cooperative enterprise, Magadannerud's economic indicators rose sharply. In the very first year it successfully fullfilled its plan targets for the first time in many years. Labor productivity rose in a short period of time by almost 50 percent. Its economic indicators are impressive. It is important to note that the increased volume of work is now accomplished with fewer workers, and the city's construction sites are now fully supplied with the construction materials which they so need. The enterprise's gross income level has increased two-fold over the two year period and has reached 23 million rubles.

Now the enterprise has diversified and has created a construction administration. It is erecting housing units, building purification complexes, and laying automobile roadways in the oblast center. [end recording]

### Scenic Train Route Inaugurated to Sakhalin

*PM1008084390 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0830 GMT 7 Aug 90*

[Report by V. Feoktistov, V. Shinkarev from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Our country's first scenic rail route for foreign tourists has opened in Sakhalin.

[Reporter] The route has been organized by the Eurasia Trans Inc. joint venture, and the first tourist party consisted mainly of representatives of Japanese railroad companies. The Sakhalin tour is divided into two stages. The first stage, a short trip from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk to Kholmsk, takes place on a vintage train consisting of two stylized old coaches. Stops include scenic mountain views in southern Sakhalin, including the famous Devil's Bridge. Until recently not just foreigners but Soviet journalists too were strictly forbidden to photograph or film this bridge, or even to be anywhere near it. The irony of the situation lies in the fact that the bridge was built back in the thirties by the Japanese. They still have the planning and technical documentation and all other information about this original transport structure.

But times are changing, and today the Devil's Bridge is no more than an interesting tourist attraction. The next stop is the Kusiro Japanese Restaurant in Kholmsk which opened a year ago. It is very popular with both the inhabitants of Sakhalin and foreign guests, just like the sea passenger route between Kholmsk and Wakkanai which is plied by Soviet diesel-electric Sakhalin-class ferries. The tourists leave the vintage train and take a less exotic but much more comfortable express train which was built in the GDR specifically for the Sakhalin route. On this train the tourists travel along the Sakhalin Meridian to the north of the island. The final point of the journey is Aleksandrovsk, the oldest city on Sakhalin, to which the tourists are taken by bus.

During August and September five more such tours are planned. The organizers do not doubt the success of the international tourist route along the Sakhalin Meridian.

[Announcer] The expansion of contacts and our country's increasing openness toward foreign guests is only to be welcomed. It is true that we are earning foreign currency, but it is a bit annoying that we cannot go on the same tour as foreign tourists because many people would certainly like to.

## Agricultural

### Ryzhkov Calls for 'Unusual Measures' for Harvest

*PM1008135190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 90 Second Edition pp 1, 2*

[Report by D. Valovoy under general heading "Harvest Time": "The Harvest Must Be Saved!"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has decided to send 10-15 percent of departmental motor transport with drivers to save the record harvest. It is planned to give maximum assistance with labor resources, to be drawn from city-dwellers and students, for the reaping and harvesting of fruit and vegetable crops. The appeal of "Save the harvest at all costs!" was repeated many times yesterday at an enlarged sitting of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium. Opening the sitting, Council of Ministers Chairman N. Ryzhkov said that an unusually rich harvest is now ripening, therefore unusual measures are needed to harvest and store it. It became clear from a trip to Saratov and Uralsk Oblasts, as well as from reading numerous telegrams received by the government, that a critical harvesting situation has developed in a number of regions. In many places the harvest is under great threat. And not only grain crops but also vegetables, fruits, and berries are affected.

In his report V. Nikitin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Commission for Food and Purchases, said that our fate will be decided in the next four to six weeks. Will the country have grain and feeds or will we allow a sharp drop in the supply of food to the population? According to the most conservative estimates, he said approximately 300 million tonnes of grain have now ripened in the fields. We normally lose 30-40 million tonnes. Even with these "unavoidable" losses we could have 250-260 million tonnes of grain. But exceptionally intensive work by all society is needed for this. Saving the harvest must be considered a nationwide affair! The schedules are tight here, and in some places they are already being missed.

What are the most acute problems today? First, a shortage of machine operators. One-fifth of combine harvesters ready for reaping are without machine operators. There are holdups with fuel in many rayons. And there is a particularly catastrophic situation regarding spare parts; there is a shortage of batteries, drive-belts, and many other "small items" without which expensive machinery is useless. Suffice to say that over 5,000 motor vehicles stand idle in the agro-industrial complex through lack of tires, batteries, and other spare parts.

Such a picture can be observed in many places. Party organs have already "surrendered" power and have kept aloof from harvesting while the soviets have not taken the matter in hand. Fortunately, party organs in many areas are involved in harvesting and the situation there is more or less normal and even better in places. Some rayons have not only already fulfilled the purchase plan but have exceeded it. It is a tall order to mobilize students and solve a number of logistical problems without which it is simply impossible to cope with such a harvest. The motor transport situation, and in a number of places also the railroad transport situation, is particularly grave.

And V. Nikitin especially singled out yet another problem. It is the tobacco question. The fact that there are no cigarettes or papirosy [traditional Soviet cigarettes] in the countryside at such a busy time has now become a most acute problem. Only 39 of the 50 tobacco factories are now working. We are taking all possible steps to accelerate and increase the output of tobacco articles, we need the help of other departments and hope that we will solve this problem through combined efforts in a short period of time.

Great alarm is caused by the fact that only one-third of villagers are supplied with packaging, mainly wooden boxes and jars.

Addressing his wishes and reproaches to local organs, V. Nikitin cited the following example. On 25 [July], 2,500 tonnes of nature's fine gifts reached Moscow from Uzbekistan. One thousand tonnes were unloaded while 1,500 tonnes are still rotting in the trucks. They are not being unloaded.

It was with the unloading of railroad cars that V. Ginko, USSR first deputy minister of railways, began his speech. He said that at the most critical time of the harsh winter of 1988, when blizzards and snowstorms raged and coal and ore froze together in cars, 5,000 cars had remained unloaded. That was a tragic record for those times. And now 25,000 cars remain unloaded, and that's in summertime. Railroad workers are taking desperate measures to save the harvest, but we have very many problems hindering us from coping fully with very complex tasks. Suffice to mention the Samtredia tragedy where 258 trains were logjammed. One thousand grain carriers were there. The loss inflicted on transport in Samtredia will be felt until the end of the year.

N. Pugin, USSR minister of automotive and agricultural machine building, offered to send no less than 10 percent of departmental motor transport and the requisite amount of labor resources for harvesting. Among the most acute problems, the minister mentioned the lack of metal. Today, he said, the harvesting of grain crops, vegetables, and feeds is under way. The harvesting of beet and corn will start tomorrow. But our enterprises producing corn and beet harvesting combines have stopped work. There are no metal products; delivery shortfalls of this product are reaching 40 percent. Machine building threatens to collapse. People are scattering from plants to wherever they can, especially to cooperatives since plants cannot provide collectives with wages.

Concerning this question, USSR Minister of Metallurgy S. Kolpakov said that unfortunately this is the case not only in machine building. He painted an extremely dismal picture. The sector has received hundreds of thousands of tonnes less of coal, ore, and scrap metal than it was due. Many furnaces and kilns have been shut down through lack of raw materials. Therefore there has been a metal production shortfall of hundreds of thousands of tonnes. The minister suggested declaring a two-month state of emergency in the country to save the harvest.

Yu. Luzhkov, chairman of Moscow City Soviet Executive Committee, spoke of the adverse situation prevailing in the capital. This year has seen an unprecedentedly low supply level of fruit and vegetable products—around 85 percent of last year's. He mentioned two of the reasons: first, a fall in the discipline of suppliers many of whom are not honoring contracts for deliveries of produce to the capital, and second, prices. Many suppliers have inflated contract prices so much that the sale of fruit and vegetable produce in the capital is unprofitable.

G. Kulik, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socilaist Republic] Council of Ministers and RSFSR minister of agriculture and food, supported S. Kolpakov's proposal to introduce a 60-day state of emergency in the country and to subordinate all the country's activities to saving the harvest. He addressed a number of proposals and critical remarks to the mass media. On switching on the television set we can see sessions of soviets at various levels sitting and discussing for several days the problems of renaming streets, cities, and so forth. It seems to me, he said, that such problems can be solved after bringing in the harvest. Everyone knows that there is no foreign currency for purchasing food. And therefore the state of emergency, in his view, would be very much to the point. This proposal was also supported by other government members.

In conclusion, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov said that it is hardly worth declaring a state of emergency since the very name makes people wary, but the measures that we take must in themselves be emergency ones. This is dictated by the situation. To provide the country with grain and feeds, 85 million tonnes of grain need to be purchased, but only 22 million tonnes have been purchased. Compared with last year, the supply shortfall of fruit and vegetables to the trade sector already amounts to 1 billion rubles [R]. Therefore it is necessary to take decisive measures and introduce them literally tomorrow.

First, all departments must send 10-15 percent of their transport together with drivers to bring in the harvest. The destination is to be designated by the agro-industrial complex. In addition, a corresponding amount of machinery is to be sent from the Ministry of Defense.

Second, forthwith all departments are to give the necessary rights and instructions to labor collectives in every region and at every location to allocate the requisite amount of labor resources for bringing in the harvest. The question of sending students to save the harvest is to be agreed in the next day or two with student organizations and the Education Committee.

Third, questions of providing fuel, spare parts, and other categories of logistical support are to be solved expeditiously.

And in conclusion, N. Ryzhkov asked the mass media not to stint space for coverage of the progress of harvesting and to report the heroic labor by people who are working until 0100 and taking the wheel again at 0600 hours.

## Agricultural Developments Reported for 9-11 Aug

*LD1308020890*

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 9-11 August, unless indicated otherwise. Times of broadcast, given in GMT, are in parentheses at the end of each item.

### 9 Aug

(Dmitriy Fedorovich Danilyuk), head of the main directorate at the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Grain Products Ministry, is interviewed about progress with the harvest and efforts to transport it. During the interview he gives the following figures: Rostov Oblast has sold 3.5 million tonnes of grain to the state, of which 3.1 million come under the state order, and sales are still continuing; around 600,000 tonnes of grain have been received at elevators in Voronezh Oblast. (1500)

### 10 Aug

Harvesting of winter crops has begun in Kustanay Oblast, Kazakhstan. Last autumn, 50,000 hectares were sown—it is thought that the harvest will this year be between 8 million and 9 million tonnes of grain.

Saratov Oblast: One million tonnes of grain have so far been delivered. Harvesting is taking place in a complex situation and big losses cannot be ruled out which is why the Presidium of the oblast Soviet of People's Deputies has decided to introduce extraordinary measures to ensure that harvesting is done and vegetables and fodder are procured. Others, living in towns, are to come to the aid and additional motor vehicles are to be made available. Material incentives are to be worked out.

Kuybyshev Oblast has introduced a state of emergency affecting harvesting operations because in spite of the abundant harvest, the quantity of grain to hand to date is four times less than at the same time last year. The state of emergency gives town and rayon executive committees the right to demand that the decision to help the countryside is fulfilled and to address such demands to heads of enterprises irrespective of what department they come under. (0600)

### 11 Aug

In the Ukraine, the harvesting of grain on the fields is already being completed. Correspondent Gennadiy Klimov reports that just now the grain growers of Kirovograd Oblast are threshing early grain crops on the last harvesting fields and he wonders whether it will take a week, two weeks, or a month for the grain being threshed today to reach the grain reception enterprises of Kirovograd. Vasiliy Alekseyevich Stepanov, director of the first grain reception enterprise, says that the quality of this year's grain is good even though there are fewer strong wheats, but on the whole valuable wheat is being delivered. This promies the farmers a considerable increase in income compared with last year. While last year wheat was paid on average in the region of 250 rubles [R] (measure not given), in the oblast this year no less than R300 will be paid. The problem now is to ship grain via the railway. Over 1 million tonnes of grain has already been transported from the thrashing floors to the grain reception enterprises of Kirovograd Oblast. Soon, the state plan will be fulfilled. So far, there still are mountains of grain on the thrashing floors. (0600)

Harvesting of grains is being completed in Rostov Oblast, Russia's main granary. On average, 10 quintals more than the usual grain yield has been obtained here from every hectare. The harvest has been carried out in a record brief time. The elevators have already received 3.5 million tonnes of grain. But one still has to transport grain from the thrashing floors. Nevertheless, many trucks are forced to find other jobs. On the whole, the elevators are crammed full and are increasingly often forced to refuse to take grain. It must not be forgotten either that soon harvesting of corn, rice, sunflower, and other crops will start. (0600)

"Soyuz" presenter Natalya Vartanyan says that this year's unprecedented harvest, according to specialists' calculations, amounts to 300 million tonnes. This chance of feeding ourselves must not be passed up. Such a possibility is real if one follows even simple arithmetic calculations: Some 60 million tonnes of grain are necessary to feed the people and 25 more are necessary for the needs of animal husbandry. Of course losses in the current harvest are inevitable, but if one succeeds in reducing them to the traditional 30-40 million "there is a change which we do not have the rights to pass up".

In a hook-up with her, Viktor Glukhovtsev, correspondent for Kazahstan, says that this year's harvest of grain, vegetables, and potatoes is gladdening virtually throughout the whole of Kazakhtan. A good harvest of grain has already been gathered in the southern oblasts—Chimkent, Dzhambul, and Semirechye. Considerable more barley and wheat—three quintals per hectare—has been taken than in previous years. A good harvest is ripening also in the virgin lands. The area under grain crops in the republic is 22.5 million hectares. (0800)

The rates of harvesting are about half the usual for this period and have been at this level for two weeks on end. Furthermore, it has now started to rain in the Volga area, central Chernozem Zone, and southern Urals. By last Tuesday, only 18 percent of the grain had been threshed in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, 38 percent in Belorussia, 41 percent in Lithuania, and 81 percent in the Ukraine. In the last mentioned, harvesting rates are close to normal. (Moscow Television Service in Russian, 1700 GMT)

### Commission Says Speed of Grain Harvest Slowing

*LD1108225390 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Text] According to the Soviet Government Commission for Food and Procurements, the speed of grain harvesting in the past two weeks was 50 percent slower than usual. Matters are complicated by shortages of fuel, spare parts, and manpower and bad weather in the south Urals, the Volga region, and central Russia. In the Ukraine the speed of harvesting is almost normal, though the republic also suffers from shortages of machinery and fuel. The Ukrainian government has taken emergency steps and traded lubricants for petroleum with Romania. The entire able-bodied rural population is engaged in harvesting. The harvest is estimated at 300 million tons and the main task is to take it in on time and preserve it.

### New State Agricultural Procurement Prices Viewed

*LD1008223890 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] By decision of the USSR Council of Ministers, new state procurement prices for agricultural produce are to be introduced from January of next year. The average increase will be 32 percent. The motives behind this move by the government were discussed at a press conference today in the USSR State Committee on Prices. The overall increase in procurement payouts will come to more than 68 billion rubles. This will help not only to increase production and improve product quality, but also speed up the solution of social problems, above all those connected with housing construction and the provision of pensions for rural workers.

## Scientific

### Results of First 'Mir' Crew's Work Viewed

*PM1308104790 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 8 Aug 90*

[Interview with "Mir" cosmonaut Anatoliy Solovyev by P. Orlov from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Orlov] New superpure materials have been obtained on the new module.

[Solovyev] Crystals like these have never been obtained before. Inside here is the material we have grown.

[Orlov] On earth it will be cut into micron-thin layers for use in microcircuits, both for scientific purposes and for industry. Whole cans of photographic film will also be delivered to earth.

[Unidentified cosmonaut] (?KF-1000)—this is film with a resolution on the earth's surface of around 5-7 meters. This is information which was formerly regarded as secret, (?perhaps it is still secret), but this is material which is currently badly needed by the national economy in the interests of prospecting for minerals....

[Orlov] Our country can also export this film as a highly valuable commodity. So, despite the delay of the module in space and the two unscheduled space walks, the cosmonauts are returning to earth with good results.

The new shift, Gennadiy Manakov and Gennadiy Strekalov, will stay in orbit until December.

[Announcer] The landing of Anatoliy Solovyev and Aleksandr Balandin is scheduled for tomorrow at 1133 hours Moscow time.

### New 'Mir' Crew Completes First Week in Orbit

*LD1008104890 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[By TASS correspondent from the Mission Control Center]

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS—Soviet cosmonauts Gennadiy Manakov and Gennadiy Strekalov have completed their first week of work on board the orbital [word indistinct] complex Mir.

Today the crew are to prepare the Zone-02 technological installation for a study of materials in zero gravity and make visual observations of the earth's surface. They will also have a period of rest and time for physical exercises.

The cosmonauts continue experiments with the use of scientific equipment mounted on the outer surface of the Kristall module. In particular, they are measuring the spatial-energy characteristics of cosmic radiation and performing experiments to determine the effect of open space on structural materials.

According to medical data, the two cosmonauts are in good health. The flight on the manned orbital copital [as received] complex Mir is proceeding normally.

### U.S. 'Automated Systems' To Be Used on 'Mir'

*LD1208192690 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Aug 90*

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] Soviet space research is being criticized at present for previously being secretive. Its notorious secrecy hinders cooperation between the defense and civilian complexes and the processes of conversion. And joint work between space and defense firms and Western companies can so far be regarded as a rarity, but there is already an example.

[Correspondent S. Slipchenko] For 30 years the developers of Soviet space rocket technology were proud of the fact that in our space technology not a single part, not a single nut, not a single wire that was used was imported, and that everything was done with Soviet materials. It took 30 years to understand that international cooperation is essential in such very complex space rocket systems, and perhaps even in very complex aviation systems. It can now be said that a breach has been made: for the first time automated systems produced in the United States for calculating the freight flow of the Mir orbital station will operate on the Mir station. This equipment will be placed on board the Mir station. Cosmonauts are already working with this equipment and studying it. All the cargoes going on board the Mir station will be marked with these bar codes. These codes can be read in seconds with this reader. It holds around 2,000 signs in its memory for the approximately 2,000 objects that go on board the Mir station. This equipment will precisely and correctly systematize everything going into space orbit. This is the first foreign produced system to operate in our space rocket systems. [passage omitted]

### Parameters Given for Newly Launched 'Molniya-1'

*LD1308101890 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 13 Aug 90*

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS—A communications satellite was launched by a Molniya booster rocket in the Soviet Union on Saturday, it was officially announced here.

The satellite, Molniya-1, is intended to ensure telephone and telegraph radio communication and to transmit Soviet television programs to points covered by the Orbita television network.

The satellite was placed into a high elliptic orbit with an apogee of 40,634 kilometers in the northern hemisphere and a perigee of 646 kilometers in the southern hemisphere.

The period of the satellite's revolution is 12 hours 16 minutes. The orbit inclination is 62.7 degrees.

Communication via the satellite will be carried out in accordance with a preset program.

## Military

### Admiral Views U.S. 'Superiority' in Far East

*LD1108161790 Moscow World Service in English 1110 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Text] At the session of Japan's National Defense Council discussing a program for developing the country's Armed Forces, General Terashima has said that the Soviet Union is strengthening its military power in the Far East. And what is the real state of affairs locally? This question will be answered by Admiral Gennadiy Khvatov, commander of the Soviet Pacific Fleet:

[Begin recording Khvatov in Russian with superimposed English translation] The Soviet Union has decided to reduce its Army and Naval Forces in the country's east by 200,000 men by 1st April 1991. Cuts in the Far East will make up 120,000 men. In the past five years the USSR has reduced its Pacific Fleet by 57 ships. Another 16 ships are being removed from the fleet within 1989-90. Naval training pursues purely defensive goals. [end recording]

And here's what Adm. Gennadiy Khvatov said with reference to the ratio of armed forces in the region of the Far East:

[Begin Khvatov recording in Russian with superimposed English translation] The United States maintains in the region its second biggest, in terms of size and combat capacity, group after the one in Europe, said Adm. Khvatov. Combined with the Japanese Armed Forces it has considerable superiority as compared with the Soviet military contingent stationed in the Far East. This superiority is double in regard to the number of troops, quadruple in regard to the number of large surface ships, absolute in regard to the surface ships equipped with cruise missiles with range surpassing 600 km, and more than double in regard to the number of strike planes belonging to tactical aircraft and naval aircraft. The Soviet Union has 50 percent superiority only in the land defense equipment—mechanized infantry vehicles, armored vehicles, and artillery. Adm. Khvatov expressed concern over the fact that in the Far East confidence-building measures are not as dynamic as they are in Europe. Great hopes to improve the political climate in that part of the world [are] set on the visit to be paid to Japan by the Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.[end recording]

The groundless charges that the USSR is building up its military power are not conducive to promoting positive processes in the Far East, said Adm. Khvatov in conclusion.

### Shlyaga Interviewed on Armed Forces Restructuring

*LD1008163790 Moscow World Service in English 1110 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Interview with Colonel General Nikolay Shlyaga, chief of the Main Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy, by Captain Aleksandr Yakovlev; place and date not given—recorded; Yakovlev and Shlyaga speak in Russian with superimposed English translation]

[Text] [Announcer] The restructuring within the Soviet Armed Forces has been commanding clashing judgements both in this country and elsewhere. Some claim there is no actual restructuring here but a conspiracy of generals is brewing. Is that really so? Captain Aleksandr Yakovlev, military observer of Radio Moscow, has taken the question to the chief of the Main Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy, Colonel General Nikolay Shlyaga.

[Yakovlev] Papers and magazines have had much to say about the military reform in the Soviet Union. They allege the Army is in for a conspiracy and the rank and file, officers, and generals are conflicting with their commanders. Well, the lack of objectivity is not the best adviser in such a serious matter. General Shlyaga ruled out a military coup. More than that he feels troops must not be used to solve the problems of this country. But the nation already went through extreme situations when the Army alone could help people within hours. The Army did so after the Chernobyl accident and after the Armenian earthquake, for instance. On the use of troops in settling ethnic conflicts General Shlyaga said this:

[Shlyaga] What else can be done if there are gun shots and bloodshed, if innocent people suffer? And what can be done if civil police and the interior troops are in disastrously short supply? In any case the decision to commit troops was adopted by the nation's top leaders who have always been guided by the government's lawful right to ensure the safety of citizens.

[Yakovlev] General Shlyaga also discussed prospects for the military reform.

[Shlyaga] Conservatism within reasonable limits is appropriate here rather than rash actions. The military reforms must be planned and carried out in such a way so that no damage can be caused either to the defense capability of the nation or to the combat readiness of its Armed Forces. Work on the reform has drawn in large groups of experts and scientists, the ministries and agencies involved, and national and military leaders.

## Western Journalists View Military Exercise

*LD1008162590 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] Kiev August 10 TASS—A fragment of a company tactical military exercise with defence combat firing, against the background of a motorised rifle battalion supported by combat helicopters, was demonstrated to a large group of foreign and Soviet journalists at a shooting range near the village of Goncharovskoe, the Chernigov region.

Journalists from the United States, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Portugal, and other countries watched the military exercise from a special tower. Combat operations, reports by platoon commanders, decisions taken, and their fulfillment were commented on by military specialists.

The military exercise was attended by Colonel General Boris Gromov, commander of the Kiev Military District. At the subsequent press conference, he told journalists about perestroyka in the Army and traditions of the Kiev Military District. He also answered numerous questions.

## Baltic Republics

### Baltic Foreign Ministers Meet in Vilnius

*LD1108143390 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Text] In Vilnius there has been a meeting of the foreign ministers of Baltic Council member states. Taking part were Meri, the Estonian foreign minister; Jurkans, the Latvian foreign minister; and Saudargas, the Lithuanian foreign minister. The main purpose of the meeting is to further coordinate the foreign policy of the Baltic states, both toward the West and toward the East. The participants in the meeting discussed problems relating to the negotiations between Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia and the Soviet Union and the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, and they discussed and specified the role that the Baltic states intend to adopt in the future common European home.

### Lithuanian-Moscow Preparations for Talks Viewed

#### Production Means Export Banned

*LD1008101590 Vlinius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 0900 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] In the effort to reorganize consistently the republic's economy and to ensure the regulation of economic and property relations with the Soviet Union by means of negotiations, the government of the Republic of Lithuania has decided that during the preparations for negotiations with the Soviet Union and during these negotiations state and state joint stock companies, state institutions and organizations on the territory of the Republic of Lithuania may conduct negotiations and set up joint associations, joint stock companies, concerns, and other forms of associations with the Soviet Union's enterprises, offices, and organizations only with the permission of the government of the Republic of Lithuania.

State and state joint stock companies, state institutions, and organizations on the territory of the Republic of Lithuania are prohibited to take to the Soviet Union and other foreign countries and to their branches there the basic means of production and property.

This government statement has been published by ELTA.

#### Delegation Arrives in Moscow

*LD1008102190 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[By TASS correspondent Alexandras Budris]

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS—In accordance with the plan, worked out by the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of Lithuania, in preparation for talks with the leadership of the Soviet Union, a group of representatives of Lithuania arrived in Moscow today. The delegation, consisting of deputy head of Lithuanian parliament Bronislovas-Juozas Kuzmickas and Deputy Prime Minister Romualdas Ozolas, have brought with them a draft protocol on conditions for future talks.

The Lithuanian representatives today intend to hand this document over to Yuriy Maslyukov, member of the USSR delegation for talks with Lithuania and first deputy prime minister of the USSR, Kuzmyckas told TASS.

A Soviet delegation led by Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov is known to have been formed in line with the decree issued by President Mikhail Gorbachev after the Lithuanian parliament expressed readiness to declare a moratorium on the republic's act of independence.

Further preparations for the talks will depend on the Soviet leadership's opinion about the submitted draft protocol, Kuzmyckas said.

The Soviet side may work out its own version of the document, he added. In that case, upon coordinating the two drafts and adopting mutually-acceptable formulas about conditions and subject of talks, it would be possible to draw up a single document to be signed by authorised persons. The moment of signing such a document would become the beginning of official talks, Kuzmyckas emphasised.

#### Delegations to Talks Named

*LD1008144290 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] Preliminary consultations of the working group on the procedure for beginning talks between the delegations of Lithuania and the USSR took place today.

Taking part in them, on the Soviet side, were: Maslyukov and Revenko, members of the Presidential Council; Tarazevich, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Commission on Nationalities Policy and Interethnic Relations; Durasov, first deputy chairman of the country's State Planning Committee; and Gubarev, deputy minister of justice of the USSR, and on the Lithuanian side: Kuzmickas, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet; Ozolas, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; Bickauskas, permanent representative of the Council of Ministers of Lithuania to the USSR Council of Ministers; and (Lapenskas), a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the republic.

#### Draft Protocol Delivered to Moscow

*LD1008145890 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandras Budris]

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS—Lithuanian representatives, who arrived here today for preliminary consultations between working groups on a procedure for the start of talks between delegations of Lithuanian and the Soviet Union, met USSR First Deputy Prime Minister Yuriy Maslyukov.

During the meeting which continued for more than 90 minutes, the Lithuanian delegation, led by deputy head of parliament Bronislovas-Juozas Kuzmickas, handed over a draft protocol on the start and conditions for future talks with the USSR to representatives of the Soviet leadership, Lithuanian Deputy Prime Minister Romualdas Ozolas told TASS.

Having expressed satisfaction with the meeting, Ozolas said the meeting was of "unofficial character". The sides exchanged views on further work to prepare future talks, he said. Upon returning home, "we shall convey the considerations that have been voiced during the meeting to our leadership", Ozolas said.

The consultations will be continued soon, he added. However, it is so far too "problematic" to speak of a specific timeframe, Ozolas noted.

The meeting was also attended by Grigoriy Revenko, member of the USSR Presidential Council, Georgiy Tarazevich, chairman of Commission of the Soviet parliament's Council of Nationalities, Vladimir Durasov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, and Vladimir Gubarev, deputy minister of justice of the USSR.

## Unofficial Talks Open

*LD1008222190 Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian 2100 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] Unofficial consultations on negotiations between Lithuania and the Soviet Union commenced in Moscow today. Following the Kremlin meeting, Lithuanian Vice Premier Romualdas Ozolas said he was satisfied with the results of the talks.

The Lithuanian delegation presented the other side with a prepared [word indistinct] draft protocol. The vice premier noted that the document was accepted in Moscow for familiarization only. Both sides agreed that it will be presented by the Lithuanian negotiations delegation for official deliberation. However, such a delegation has not yet been formed; a delegation was formed by the Soviet Union president in July, immediately following approval by the Lithuanian Supreme Council of a moratorium resolution.

Romualdas Ozolas also observed that today's talks brought closer the possibility of an official meeting betwen Vilnius and Moscow. It will most probably take place as soon as a Lithuanian state delegation for holding negotiations is formed. However, prior to that, a decision will need to be made on whether or not to accept the order proposed by Moscow, for presenting and deliberating the protocol. The actual dates are not yet announced.

Also representing the Lithuanian side at the Kremlin meeting were: Deputy Supreme Council Chairman Bronius Kuzmickas; Deputy Kestutis Lapinskas; and the Lithuanian government Moscow representative Egidijus Bickauskas. The meeting lasted for nearly two hours.

Following this, the Lithuanian representatives visited the Czech and Slovak Embassy in Moscow. They discussed with the authorized official the possibility of opening Czech and Slovak trade missions in Lithuania.

## Lithuanian Group Head on Talks

*LD1108003390 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2213 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[From the "Television News Service" program]

[Text] [D. Kisilev] Representatives of the Lithuanian Republic—members of the commission for political, legal, and diplomatic preparations for talks with the USSR—have arrived in Moscow today. Bronius Kuzmickas, the chairman of the Commission of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet, for "Television News."

[Begin recording] [video shows street outside the Lithuanian representation in Moscow followed by footage of correspondent interviewing Kuzmickas] [L.Shishkina] Bronius Juozovich, what is the aim of your visit to Moscow.

[Kuzmickas] Its aim, that of our visit, was to hold preliminary consultations to prepare for the beginning of the talks. A meeting has taken place with representatives of the delegation of the Soviet Union. We discussed issues of interest to us and exchanged opinions. Our opinions did not coincide on all issues. I consider this quite natural. However, we came to a mutual understanding.

[Shishkina] What do you think—might these talks begin soon?

[Kuzmickas] This will depend on what the official delegations come up with. [end recording]

## Bickauskas Interviewed on Talks

*LD1108102490 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 0900 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Telephone interview with Lithuanian government Moscow representative Egidijus Bickauskas by studio announcer Jurate Valanciute on 11 August; place not given]

[Text] [Valanciute] An hour ago I spoke on the telephone to Egidijus Bickauskas:

[Begin recording] [Bickauskas] Such a meeting took place, and it is good that it took place. [passage indistinct] Of course, the attitude to the coming negotiations is different on our side and on the other side. But we explained our attitude, each side explained it at the beginning of the negotiations, on the conditions for the negotiations. It seems to me that it will be possible to find some common formula acceptable to both sides. This is good. Of course, this is only the beginning. I think that the Moscow leadership has acquainted itself with our proposals. Just now there was a telephone call from the Kremlin; they were asking when and where I could be found. So there must be some results. Whether these results are definitive, it is difficult to tell.

[Valanciute] I understand that the atmosphere of the meeting was warm, but the meeting was unofficial.

[Bickauskas] This is purely procedure. This is preparatory work for the negotiations. [passage indistinct]

[Valanciute] Do you have any plans for today or tomorrow?

[Bickauskas] I have some tasks for today concerning future negotiations with the Russian Federation at the government level. Most likely I will meet the Chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Council of Ministers Silayev, and talk to him about some issues.

[Valanciute] Does Silayev intend to visit Lithuania?

[Bickauskas] If his plans have not changed—and I will ask him about this—he intended to go to Lithuania next week. [end recording]

## Lithuanian, Russian Relations Examined

*LD1008230290 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1408 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] [Announcer] It is 1808 Moscow time and the Moscow radio studio is calling a parallel station. Vilnius is on the line with our correspondent, Elena Kurklietyte. Lena, a few minutes ago we effectively announced part of this report, but I'll explain that your republican newspapers today published two items: the preconditions for further relations between the Lithuanian Republic and the USSR and Russian Federation and the draft principles of Lithuania's economic reform. Let's look into what is set forth in them. I think it will be of interest to everyone.

[Kurklietyte] I will refer to the Lithuanian government's information service, which reports that since an accord has been achieved with the USSR president and the chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] Supreme Soviet on working out a joint conception of the future Union market, a new political situation has developed in the USSR. Last week, during the working meetings of the delegation headed by Prime Minister Prunskiene and held in Moscow and Tallinn, a rapprochement of the positions of the heads of the Soviet Union and Russian Federation emerged. However, the spheres of competence and influence in the Union that is being created afresh have not yet been determined.

[Announcer] In that connection, what is the position of the government of Lithuania in this situation?

[Kurklietyte] In this situation, the government of the Lithuanian Republic believes it acceptable to enter into contact with all partners who are able to deal with the resources of interest to the republic and to establish mutally advantageous partnership links. At the same time, the Lithuanian government believes that their attitude toward possible partners should be differentiated. First, it is expedient to enter into agreement only with such partners as are able to provide sufficiently weighty guarantees that they will comply with the agreements they have signed. Second, priority should be given to that partner who guarantees interstate relations with the Lithuanian Republic, based on equality of rights, expansion of which would promote the realization of the new concept of Europe.

[Announcer] Well, no doubt the most popular saying of Kozma Purtkov [collective pseudonym of a group of poets writing in the 1950's and 1960's] is "Look at the roots" and if we remember this, let's try and explain what the Lithuanian government regards as the basis for a new treaty between the republics of the USSR.

[Kurklietyte] A common Union market. For this reason, the government of the Lithuanian Republic also believes that treaties on economic trade and other cooperation with the Russian Federation, as well as with other republics of the USSR, should be based on clear political preconditions.

[Announcer] In other words, talks with obligatory conditions, as I understand it and in this connection. Does this mean that Lithuania will only accept talks when its independence has been recognized both de jure and de facto?

[Kurklietyte] Exactly. The preconditions for further relations say this, and I quote: A preliminary, political document stating recognition by the republics of the present Soviet Union of an independent Lithuanian Republic will be able to conclude treaties with those republics of the USSR on economic and other cooperation. End quotation.

[Announcer] Well then, we do understand something now. We know that Kazimiera Prunskiene has already had a conversation with the leaders of the Russian Federation—Elena! [as heard]

[Kurklietyte] Yes, yes. Such talks have been held and after these preliminary conversations between the government of Lithuania and the leaders of the RSFSR, the arrival of a delegation from the Russian Federation's Council of Ministers in Vilnius is scheduled for the middle of August with the aim of signing treaties on economic cooperation. Here there is a very important and interesting point that will, evidently, determine further relations. In the opinion of the government of the Lithuanian Republic, and I stress in the opinion of the Lithuanian Republic, the independence of Lithuania might have been fully recognized by the Russian Federation prior to that and a corresponding document on the recognition of the Lithuanian Republic adopted by the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

[Announcer] Well, we will see. The main talks are still ahead. Unfortunately, we have a very bad line and time is pressing. Please answer a final question since we have already said that today, again in the press, there was talk of the basic principles of economic reform in Lithuania. Can you list these main principles briefly—and the most important and pressing issue—what about land?

[Kurklietyte] Right. Well, the draft reform has already been tightened up in parliament and the essence of the economic reform being carried out is a transformation of the Soviet model of the economy into a socially orientated market economy, moderately regulated by the state. This means the denationalization and privatization of economic units, the active operation of the market, and the efficiency of economic units. No more than 40 percent of such a unit may be encompassed by the state sector. As for land, the draft says that citizens of Lithuania who express the desire to set up a private farm or farming association or to engage in some other kind of economic activity connected with use of the land, gain the right to own land from the moment it is acquired. These are the basic principles of the intended economic reform of Lithuania. If we come right up to date, cigarettes and beer has become twice as expensive in Lithuania. In adopting this decision, the Lithuanian Government anticipates obtaining an income of 60 million rubles by the end of year to cover expenditures on social security and health care.

[Announcer] I do not think the latter information will have pleased anyone because it does not seem quite right to me to do better for some at others' expense. What is needed is for people to work hard and pay normal but reasonable taxes, and for society to flourish as a result. There are examples of this. We have talked of them many times. Thank you for your information. We hope you will tell us something interesting and topical in the next bulletin as well.

### Lithuania Prepared for Talks With Russia

*LD1008195590 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[By TASS correspondent Kazis Uscila]

[Text] Vilnius August 10 TASS—Lithuania announced today that it is prepared to begin talks with Russia on political and economic cooperation.

The agreement between Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and Russian President Boris Yeltsin to prepare a joint programme for the transfer to a market has shaped a new political situation in the Soviet Union, according to a Lithuanian government document released today. The document is officially called "Prerequisites for Further Relations Between the Lithuanian Republic, the Soviet Union and the Russian Federation".

"The Lithuanian government considers it acceptable to forge contacts with all partners, who have resources that are of interest to us and establish a partnership," the document says.

However, preference will be given to partners who can guarantee the implementation of bilateral agreements and ensure "equal inter-state relations with the Lithuanian republic".

In order to cooperate with Lithuania, the Russian Federation or any other Soviet republic should recognise Lithuanian independence, the document says.

"A common Union market will be a basis for a treaty between constituent Soviet republics," the Lithuanian government believes.

Meanwhile, Lithuania strives to maintain economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union and its members without being a member of the Union, according to the document.

### Prunskiene Regrets Exclusion

*LD1108221790 Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian 2100 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Text] Lithuanian Prime Minister Prunskiene observed that negotiations with the Soviet Union are obviously drawing closer. Acording to her, the government has already prepared a packet of documents on economic relations, and also on property and financial relations with the Soviet Union. Kazimiera Prunskiene had begun this work as early as one year ago, when she became the vice premier.

In an interview with the daily RESPUBLIKA, published today, the Lithuanian prime minister expresses regret that she will most probably not be included in the official delegation for negotiating with the Kremlin.

In Kazimiera Prunskiene's estimation, the negotiations should take place on a government level; however the Supreme Council has decided to take charge of them itself. In the prime minister's words, she does not understand this rationale for making up a parliamentary delegation. She intends to propose that the following government members be included in the delegation: her deputy Romualdas Ozolas, Foreign Minister Algirdas Saudargas, and Justice Minister Pranas Kuris.

The negotiation delegation will most probably be approved at the extraordinary Supreme Council session on 21 August.

### Lithuanian Economic Restructuring Draft Published

*LD1108004190 Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian 2100 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] The draft of the government program for restructuring the state economy was published in the press today. After the July parliamentary debates, the draft was returned for further refinement by the government. The Supreme Council will discuss it again in October.

It is noted in the draft that the essence of economic restructuring in Lithuania is comprised of a transition to a market economy. The most important prerequisites for reviving state economy are cited as: Diversity of firm property, [word indistinct] market types and its characteristic competition, and a strong currency.

In the government's estimation, privatization of the economy must take place prior to this being implemented. It is projected for the government to regulate no more than 40 percent of the economy. Private and group property will be established on a (?hereditary) basis.

Three stages for reform implementation are envisioned:

The first will (?begin) in December of the current year; the second is projected to last one or two years; the third, during the course of which market principles should come into force, will take another four to five years.

Thus, by 1996-97, Lithuania should join the world economic system and should draw closer to the living standard of developed nations.

### Statement to Gorbachev on Army 'Violence'

*LD1008120590 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] A statement of the Supreme Soviet and the Lithuanian Republic government addressed to USSR President Gorbachev and USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Ryzhkov has been published.

It was adopted at a Lithuanian Supreme Soviet extraordinary session after discussion of the abduction and death of Lithuanian Republic citizens.

The document says: Lithuanian Republic citizens are not obliged to perform service in the armies of other states. By virtue of this, their refusal to perform such a duty in the USSR armed forces is lawful.

It is claimed that in 1989, 22 Lithuanian youths perished in the Soviet Army, while in 1990 15 have perished.

Nonregulation treatment, mutilations, and death threats force many of them to leave the USSR Armed Forces. At the same time, such youths are subject in Lithuania to persecution on the part of the military bodies. Illegal and violent action are taken against them. They are brought out into the USSR and are coercd into continuing their military service.

The statement stresses that such actions by the Soviet Union's Armed Forces which are in Lithuanian contradict the Lithuanian Republic's laws and are flagrant interference in its internal affairs.

The Supreme Soviet and the Lithuanian government demand that the Soviet Union's leadership take urgent measures aimed at ending the violence on the part of their armed forces against the Lithuanian Republic's citizens and also the return to Lithuania of youths performing service in the Soviet army.

### 'Marked Increase' Noted in Soviet Army Activity

*LD1008224490 Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian 2100 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] A marked increase in Soviet Armed Forces activity has been noted recently. This was announced in a speech on Lithuanian Television today by the general director of the Department for State Protection, Audrius Butkevicius.

According to information obtained by the department, Alytus, Jonava, and Kazlu Ruda in Marijampole Rayon may become zones for Soviet Army activity. Special Forces units are being concentrated in these areas. Assertions have been made that young Lithuanian Soviet Army refuseniks, or those who have left their units, may be rounded up during the next two days. In certain areas, television broadcasts showed sample military commissariat instructions, in accordance with which military comissariats must draw up lists of those young men who refuse to serve.

### Government-Supreme Council Meeting Postponed

*LD1308105990 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 0900 GMT 13 Aug 90*

[Summary] The traditional joint Supreme Council Presidium and government meeting has been postponed until Wednesday, 15 August, at which time Vytautas Landsbergis, Kazimieras Motieka, and all others participating at the Lithuanian Study Week in Switzerland, are expected to be back in Lithuania.

The customary Monday government consultational meeting will take place at 1100 GMT. Discussions of additional measures to protect Lithuanian markets, the status of Lithuania's 1990 budget, and its future prospects, and basic principles for economic cooperation between the Lithuanian Republic and the Russian Federation will be held at this meeting.

### Lithuanian Representation Abroad Discussed

*LD1208020990 Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian 2100 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The results of this study week have been evaluated and discussions were held today regarding the date and location of the 38th European Lithuanians' Study Week.

According to a Radio Free Europe report, heated discussions concerning the present situation in Lithuania arose during the course of the week. A meeting of the Lithuanian Association chairmen and administration members was also held there. It was also attended by Lithuanian Supreme Council Chairman Vytautas Landsbergis, World Lithuanian Association Chairman Dr. Vytautas Bieliauskas, and Lithuanian Charge in Washington and the Holy See, Stasys Lozoraitis.

Lithuanian representation abroad was discussed. According to Vytautas Landsbergis, it should be coordinated with the Lithuanian diplomatic service, especially that in Washington.

According to the Radio Free Europe report, Vytautas Landsbergis discussed the need to establish a headquarters for relations' coordination, possible emigre assistance to Lithuania, and also topics of restructuring and the state's economy. [passage omitted]

## Lithuanian Government's First 100 Days Reviewed

*90UN2473A Vilnius EKHO LITVY in Russian*
*19 Jul 90 pp 1,2*

[Article by the Informational Service of the Lithuanian Government and ELTA: "The Activities of the Lithuanian Government: Features of the First Stage"]

[Text] **Last Saturday was the 100th day after the formation of the government of the Republic of Lithuania, restored on 11 March, and this Sunday will be the 100th day after its adoption of an oath of allegiance to the Republic of Lithuania. In many other states such a period makes up the stage of preparations for permanent work, and for the public it is a time to find out how the government has prepared itself for the effort of governing the state.**

### 1. Organizational Work

The cabinet of ministers was formed and began to function in a situation that was unusual for the republic: under conditions of the rapid politicization of society and also with a lack of traditions of normal political life; with complicated economic relations inside the republic and with other states, and with a temporarily unavoidable legacy of old administrative structures.

Beginning with the very first days, the government began forming new structures of administration appropriate to an independent state and not a Union republic. Governmental institutions which had been absent until that time were now needed: institutions of foreign economic ties, state defense, and state security. And the reorganized ministries and departments had to take up new functions which will allow them to implement a model, formed by the laws of parliament, of a democratically governed state relying on a market economy.

### 2. Directions in the Government's Foreign Policy

The government developed its foreign policy in three basic directions—toward the East, West, and the Baltic countries. The immediate tasks of the first stage of foreign policy were: to clarify the relations of states toward the 11 March ruling, study the conditions under which the world was prepared to acknowledge the restored independence of Lithuania and its government, determine the possibility of economic cooperation and aid to Lithuania, and explain directly to the leaders and publics of other states our true situation and position and promote the idea in the world community that Lithuania is prepared for democratic, civilized life.

From contacts with leaders, politicians, and businessmen of Western countries, it became clear that: The world's states, including the great powers, support us morally and do not consider the inclusion of the Baltic region in the USSR legal, but they are not inclined officially to acknowledge an independent state and its government until after an agreement is reached with Moscow; the West is interested in economic contacts with Lithuania, but only after there is a stable political situation there; for various reason, at times the world's mass media present Lithuania's wish for independence through the prism of nationalism or separatism.

These conclusions permitted the government to propose that parliament adopt more accurately balanced political decisions.

An assembly of parliamentarians of the Baltic countries, the creation of the Baltic Council, and regular contacts between the prime ministers and ministers of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia to resolve specific problems created the prerequisites for the accelerated formation of a mechanism for a Baltic market and coordination of sovereign politics which are being implemented by each Baltic republic. Despite the radical change in the USSR's position in relation to Lithuania after 11 March, demonstrated in the form of militarist actions and a blockade, the government and parliament of Lithuania persistently and patiently looked for ways to begin a dialogue with Moscow on a basis that was acceptable to all three sides—Lithuania, the USSR, and the world. Now that a dialogue on the beginning of negotiations has begun and that the Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council has adopted a decree on preparations for the beginning of interstate negotiations with the USSR, the government and members of parliament are preparing the basic political arrangements for such negotiations as well as draft protocols and treaties for regulating political and economic relations with the USSR.

### 3. Directions in Internal Policy

The basic directions in internal policy which have been designated by the government are: Implementation of economic reform, the resulting reconstruction of the economy, and the creation of a mechanism for providing social guarantees to the residents of Lithuania.

The USSR's blockade of Lithuania slowed down by two and a half months the work which had been begun. The situation demanded great efforts from the entire government: absorption and neutralization of the negative effects of the blockade, stabilization of the functioning of the economy and of supplying the people, and effective organization and broadening of direct barter exchanges. Meanwhile the blockade induced administrative specialists, economists, managers, and suppliers to make a sober analysis of the possibilities of the republic's economy and to predict more accurately the reorganization of the economy's development.

At the same time the government of Lithuania, with the help of scholars, formed a socioeconomic policy and the basic documents needed to make it work—drafts of economic reforms and of the reconstruction of sectors of Lithuania's economy which were presented for the attention of parliament and the public. The essence of the government's economic policy is to form, through the gradual denationalization and privatization now underway, a new economic mechanism and regulate it financially, to create the conditions for the functioning of a market economy, and on this basis to gradually integrate the Lithuanian economy into the international economy.

Wishing to provide social protections to members of society while market relations come into force, the government has designed a concept of the radical transformation of social policy as a significant part of its economic reforms. It envisions a mechanism for the flexible satisfaction of the current demands of various sectors of society as well as the demands which will arise as the result of the transition to a market. Principles are being worked out for the formation of guarantees of wages, job placement, and public health, care for orphans, education, and living space, as well as a repudiation of the former attitude of the person as an imaginary dependent of the state.

Taking an interest in the experience of the countries of East Europe in the course of creating concepts of socioeconomic reforms, the government has become convinced that it is necessary to improve such programs through the joint efforts of society's economic facilities. Lithuania's situation is even more complicated—no other country was so integrated into the former world system of socialism, so politically dependent on another state, and endured such isolation and a political blockade. Having evaluated this, the government is presenting parliament with a plan for the normalization of the economy and it hopes that the public will help the ministers and deputies to improve it.

As it begins a new stage in its activities, the government sees reason to believe that by the joint efforts of deputies, ministers, specialists of the various sectors, and residents of Lithuania, there currently exist in society the prerequisites for the creation of an independent Lithuania state which, being valued by each Lithuanian, would be the basis for a better, freer, and more inspired life for all the people of Lithuania.

## Provisions on Lithuanian Citizenship Issue

*90UN2472A Vilnius EKHO LITVY in Russian*
*19 Jul 90 p 3*

[Republic of Lithuania Law and Provisions on a Procedure for Resolving Issues of Citizenship]

[Text] [begin boxed portion]

### LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

**On the Provisions on a Procedure for Resolving Issues of Republic of Lithuania Citizenship**

The Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council decrees:

To approve the Provisions on a Procedure for Resolving Issues of Republic of Lithuania Citizenship (see below).

[Signed] V. Landsbergis, chairman of the Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council
[Dated] Vilnius, 10 July 1990.
No. 1-363[end box]

### PROVISIONS

**On a Procedure for Resolving Issues of Republic of Lithuania Citizenship**

### I. Submission of Applications and Representations on Issues of Republic of Lithuania Citizenship

**Article 1.** The issue of granting, renouncing, or restoring Republic of Lithuania citizenship is examined upon submission of a written application by the interested person. The application must be signed and dated.

A copy of a birth certificate and proof of residence and employment (occupation) must be attached to the application for Republic of Lithuania citizenship.

**Article 2.** Applications concerning the granting, renouncing, or restoration of Republic of Lithuania citizenship for persons under 18 years of age are submitted by their parents or their legal representatives.

In the event that an application is submitted concerning a change in the citizenship of children ages 14 to 18 in connection with a change in the citizenship of their parents, the written consent of the children is needed. Such consent is appended to the application of their parents or their legal representatives.

**Article 3.** Applications concerning the granting, renouncing, or restoration of Republic of Lithuania citizenship are submitted to the Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council Presidium via the rayon or city self-management council.

The rayon or city self-management council verifies that the person's application concerning the granting, renouncing, or restoration of Republic of Lithuania citizenship corresponds to the conditions for granting, renouncing, or restoring Republic of Lithuania citizenship stipulated by the Republic of Lithuania Law on Citizenship, and it sends the application to the Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council Presidium together with its own conclusions.

**Article 4.** Persons residing in another state and having the right to acquire Republic of Lithuania citizenship under the conditions stipulated by the Republic of Lithuania Law on Citizenship submit applications via a representative of the Republic of Lithuania or send them directly to the Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council Presidium.

If that person is a citizen of another state, an application to be granted Republic of Lithuania citizenship is supplemented with a document expressing the opinion of an authorized organ of that state concerning that person's application on granting Republic of Lithuania citizenship.

**Article 5.** In the event that grounds arise to deprive a person of Republic of Lithuania citizenship as stipulated in the Republic of Lithuania Law on Citizenship, a representation concerning removal of Republic of Lithuania citizenship is submitted to the Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council Presidium via the rayon or city self-management council.

Representations concerning the removal of Republic of Lithuania citizenship may be submitted by ministries, departments, rayon and city self-management boards, organs of internal affairs, and procurators as well as political parties and public organizations and movements in the person of their republic organs.

The rayon or city self-management council verifies that the grounds for removal of Republic of Lithuania citizenship indicated in the representation correspond to the grounds stipulated by the Republic of Lithuania Law on Citizenship, and it sends the application to the Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council Presidium together with its own conclusions.

A representation concerning the removal of Republic of Lithuania citizenship from a person residing in another state is submitted by a representative of the Republic of Lithuania directly to the Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council Presidium.

### II. A Procedure for Examining Applications and Representations Concerning Republic of Lithuania Citizenship

**Article 6.** The Commission on Citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council Presidium conducts a preliminary examination of issues of Republic of Lithuania citizenship. A meeting of the commission is conducted by the commission's chairman or, on his instructions, by one of the members of the commission.

Meetings of the commission are valid if more than half of its members take part in them. The commission's rulings are passed by a simple majority of the votes and are formulated in the form of a protocol signed by all the members of the commission who have taken part in the meeting.

The Commission on Citizenship has the right to invite the person whose citizenship is being ruled upon to its meeting and to charge state and public organs and organizations with presenting, within a time period determined by the commission, their justified conclusions and the necessary documents concerning an application or representation under examination by the commission.

Officials invited by the commission are obligated to attend a meeting and give explanations on issues being examined by the commission. Members of the Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council Presidium and chairman of standing committees may take part in the work of the commission.

**Article 7.** Personal documents, other written proof, and the testimony of witnesses are taken into consideration when deciding issues of Republic of Lithuania citizenship.

**Article 8.** When deciding the issue of renunciation of Republic of Lithuania citizenship, state and public organs and organizations present information as to whether the person renouncing citizenship has any unfulfilled obligations to state, cooperative, and other public organizations and citizens as well as whether there is any criminal action against that person, whether there is a judicial sentence in force against him awaiting completion, or whether that person's renunciation of citizenship contradicts the security interests of the Republic of Lithuania.

**Article 9.** The Commission on Citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council Presidium submits a specific proposal for each application or representation on issues of citizenship for the examination of the Presidium. The Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council Presidium publishes edicts concerning granting, renouncing, restoring, or removing Republic of Lithuania citizenship, and it adopts decrees for refusal of applications or representations.

An edict granting Republic of Lithuania citizenship is adopted after the person swears the oath of the republic.

**Article 10.** An edict of the Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council Presidium on issues of citizenship goes into effect the day it is adopted unless the edict instructs otherwise.

**Article 11.** An edict of the Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council Presidium on issues of citizenship indicates the last name, first name, patronymic, year and place of birth, and permanent residence of the person. In instances where the citizenship of a minor is simultaneously changed, his last name, first name, year of birth, and permanent residence are also indicated.

**Article 12.** Edicts of the Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council Presidium concerning the granting, restoration, or removal of Republic of Lithuania citizenship are published in VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA I PRAVITELSTVA LITOVSKOY RESPUBLIKI.

**Article 13.** The Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council Presidium may postpone a ruling on an issue of citizenship.

**Article 14.** A second application by persons concerning the granting, renouncing, or restoration of Republic of Lithuania citizenship as well as representations concerning the removal of Republic of Lithuania citizenship is accepted no sooner than one year after the adoption of previous rulings.

**Article 15.** Applications concerning issues of citizenship of persons residing in Lithuania must be examined not later than six months, and of person residing abroad not later than one year, after the presentation of the necessary documents.

### III. On the Implementation of Rulings of the Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council Presidium on Issues of Citizenship

**Article 16.** In the event that the person lives in Lithuania, the ruling of the Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council Presidium concerning issues of citizenship is implemented by the republic's services of internal affairs at the person's permanent place of residence. In the event that the person lives abroad, the ruling is implemented by the Republic of Lithuania Ministry of Foreign Affairs or a representative of the Republic of Lithuania.

Every six months the Republic of Lithuania Ministry of Internal Affairs and Republic of Lithuania Ministry of Foreign Affairs present information to the Supreme Council Presidium about the course of implementation of rulings concerning issues of citizenship.

**Article 17.** The Commission on Citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council Presidium monitors the course of implementation of the rulings of the Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council Presidium concerning issues of citizenship.

**Article 18.** Preparation and formulation of documents concerning Republic of Lithuania citizenship are carried out by the Republic of Lithuania service of internal affairs according to procedure established by the Republic of Lithuania government.

**Article 19.** Preparation of materials concerning issues of Republic of Lithuania citizenship for the Supreme Council Presidium and the Commission on Citizenship is entrusted to the legal department of the Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council.

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## Russian Delegation Arrives in Latvia for Talks

*LD1008144990 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[By TASS correspondent Galina Kuchina]

[Text] Riga August 10 TASS—A delegation from the Russian Federation arrived in the Latvian capital today for the second round of talks on a treaty between Russia and this Baltic republic.

It was already reported that the first round of consultations, which ended on August 1, was held in Moscow and positively assessed by both sides. Work on a draft agreement, determining the relationship between the two states in various spheres, will now continue in Latvia.

Seventy years ago, on August 11, 1920, Latvia and Russia signed a peace treaty, in which the Russian Federation was the first to recognise Latvia's independence. Decades later Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin would tell a meeting with Latvian deputies: "We would like to conclude the 'Latvia-Russia' treaty among the first treaties."

While consultations continue, both sides refrain from setting out details for obvious reasons.

The citizens' committee of the Latvian Republic wants to see the document before it is signed. It is most concerned about "the provision on citizenship." The committee, elected by those who lived in Latvia before June 17, 1940, and their descendants, believes that "the illegal actual membership in the USSR does not put Baltic states under any obligations with regard to citizens and juridical persons of the USSR." This is one point of view.

Another group holds that a representative of the "Equaltiy" parliamentary faction, and not only Popular Front factions, should be in the Latvian delegation.

Opposition deputies were not included in the consultative group because, as the Supreme Soviet pointed out, they did not vote for the declaration to restore Latvia's independence. Although the deputies explained that they objected only to the path towards this goal, the majority did not change their decision. The "Equality" group said it was unjust that discussion about the rights of national minorities, living in the republic, at the talks does not involve their representative and that deputies representing the Russian-speaking population are barred from inter-parliamentary activity.

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## Latvian, RSFSR Officials View Treaty Talks

*LD1108214290 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2007 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Text] Negotiations are under way in Riga on a treaty between Russia and Latvia. May I remind you that the first such treaty, when Russia gave up all claims upon the Latvian Republic was signed in 1920.

[Begin video recording] [S. Antsupov—over video of delegations laying flowers at World War I monument] This land of Latvia is stained with the blood of Siberian and Latvian riflemen from the struggle against the German aggressors during World War I. Today, after completing the second stage of negotiations on drawing up an Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR]—Latvia interstate treaty, the members of the plenipotentiary delegations laid a wreath and flowers at the mass grave of the Siberian riflemen.

[A. Grinberg, head of RSRSR delegation] The first general result we have achieved, I think, is that we have made progress, we think, toward a variant which can be put on the table for signing and subsequent ratification. This result without doubt unites us. From my point of view, I think the most valuable results are the humanitarian theses on protection of the rights of citizens of our state republics, and the accord in principle on development of economic relations on a new basis of mutual advantage and mutual interest.

[A. Krastins, head of Latvian delegation] In purely political terms, I regard it as an achievement that both sides, Russia and Latvia, have confirmed an initial variant of a treaty to be submitted for discussion in committees and commissions, recognizing the sovereign rights of each side to their own statehood to the extent claimed by the sides in their constitutional documents.

[Antsupov, over video of monument, demonstration, banner held bearing, in English, the words: "We are for independent states and friendship with Gorbachev's Russia"] While this interview was being recorded, at 1700, a meeting started in the center of Riga at the Freedom monument, organized by the Latvian People's Front. The meeting was to mark the 70th anniversary of the signing of the peace treaty between Russia and Latvia. [end recording]

The People's Front evidently wants to remind us that the 1920 treaty remained inviolate only up until the summer of 1940, and wants to know what the guarantees of new obligations will be. This will become clear when the document is signed, but in the meantime the struggle goes on between the center and local bodies in the country for mastery of the levers of real economic power.

## Gorbachev Rejects Estonian Sovereignty Assertion

*LD1208181490 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Aug 90*

[Statement by USSR President Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, date not given; read by announcer; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Supreme Soviet of Estonia has adopted a decision on relations between the Estonian Republic and the USSR which affects the vital interests of the republic and the Union as a whole. Disregarding the will of all the people of Estonia, the republic's Supreme Soviet has again made an attempt to declare the USSR Constitution, USSR laws, and the Constitution of the Estonian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] invalid, and has also stated its refusal to hold negotiations with the USSR on the basis of those fundamental legal documents. Such unconstitutional actions and demands in the form of ultimatums lack any grounds or prospects. They mean nothing other than a return to the position which the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR took up in its decision of 30 March 1990 on the state status of Estonia. That was declared invalid from the moment of its adoption by the USSR president's decree of 14 May 1990. This decree remains in force.

In accordance with the USSR Constitution, the sovereignty of the USSR extends over all its territory. The law delimiting the powers of the USSR and the subjects of the federation put the safeguarding of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the USSR, protection of the whole of its state borders and the matter of the defense organization exclusively in the domain of the Union. Therefore, the assertion by the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR that the presence of USSR Armed Forces on the republic's territory violates its sovereignty cannot be deemed lawful.

The main point of the 7 August decision of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR is that there is a wish by means of this document to legalize the withdrawal of Estonia from the USSR bypassing the people of the republic and the legislative acts existing on this score. At the same time it is not only the constitutional foundations of the USSR that are being violated but also commonly accepted international norms: the UN charter, the Final Act of the all-European Conference, and others rejecting arbitrariness in the tackling of issues concerning the territorial integrity of states and the sanctity of borders.

As everyone knows, intense meetings of the working group of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and with the plenipotentiary representatives of the republican Supreme Soviets are being held in Moscow. A concept of a Union treaty is being jointly elaborated. A search is being made for ways to create a fundamentally new union—a union of sovereign states. In the framework of this process, real possibilities are opening to resolve the issue of the sovereignty of one's own state on a genuinely democratic basis. That is a sensible way which meets the interests of the whole population of Estonia, and this is the path we must follow.

[Signed] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, president of the USSR.

### Savisaar Interviewed on Talks With Ryzhkov

*LD1008110490 Moscow World Service in Russian 0930 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[From the "Soviet Chronicle" feature of the "Soviet Union Day by Day" program; report attributed to INTERFAX]

[Text] In an interview with the Estonian News Service, Estonian Prime Minister Edgar Savisaar said that during his meeting with Nikolay Ryzhkov, head of the Soviet Government, he briefed him on the measures taken by the Estonian authorities to stabilize and protect the internal market. Savisaar told Ryzhkov that Estonia intends to set up a guarded border with the Soviet Union and Latvia this autumn. The measure aims to protect the Estonian market through a customs system.

According to the data available to the Estonian News Service, the sides also discussed the issue of creating the Integral association in Estonia, on instructions from Moscow. The association is expected to include union-subordinated enterprises. According to a plan, this association is to be managed by the USSR Council of Ministers. The sides failed to reach mutual understanding regarding this problem. Contacts between the heads of the Soviet Union and Estonia will be continued.

### Estonia-Russia Negotiations Open 10 Aug

*LD1008113190 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1100 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] The Estonian News Agency ETA reports that negotiations between Estonia and the Russian Federation have started. They will continue until 20 August.

The chairman of the Russian Federation's Supreme Soviet, Boris Yeltsin, is urging all three Baltic states to conclude cooperation agreements with the Russian Federation by next month.

### Estonia Reportedly Suspends Grain Crop Sales

*LD1008153290 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] Today, the SOVETSKAYA ESTONIA newspaper reported that the Central Union of Producers of Agricultural Produce has suspended the sale of grain crops to the state. The republic's Council of Ministers has submitted proposals on setting up new purchase prices. Above all, the government is planning to reconsider grain crop prices. The average price of one tonne of grain is now 267 rubles [R]. Now it is proposed that one tonne should cost R445.

I wonder if anyone bothered to ask consumers what they think on the subject.

### Estonian MVD Chief on Ministry's Role

*90UN2416A Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 27 Jun 90 p 2*

[Article by O. Laanjarv, minister of internal affairs of the Republic of Estonia: "Olav Laanjarv: 'We Must Serve Only the People...'"—first paragraph is SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA introduction]

[Text] **Olav Laanjarv was born in Khaapsalu in 1942. A legal scholar, he graduated from the USSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] Academy, and was summoned to work in Tallinn in 1960. He worked for a long time in the operations departments of the Estonian MVD (Criminal Investigation Department, Department for Combating Embezzlement of Socialist Property). On 14 May 1989, he came to head the Estonian MVD Sixth Department for combating organized crime. Laanjarv is married, with two sons and a daughter.**

When, at the start of April, Edgar Savisaar offered me the position of minister of internal affairs of Estonia, I was faced with a serious dilemma. I had begun work in the militia in 1965 and had all these years been involved exclusively in militia work—catching criminals and detecting crime. Now, however, a move from the office of chief of the Sixth Department to that of minister was to lead me onto the political path. The superpoliticization of social life, the crisis of the economy and morals, the confrontation on interethnic grounds, the lack of confidence of many thousands of people in the future and also the multitude of unsolved problems within the MVD system forced me to think most seriously about whether I could cope with so responsible a position in the government of the republic and whether I could be a real and authoritative politician. I was persuaded as to the soundness of my choice both by former minister Marko Tibar, whom I greatly respect, and many of my friends and colleagues. So it was with such thoughts that I presented myself on 17 April to the republic Supreme Soviet for confirmation as minister.

In my speech to the deputies of the Supreme Soviet at that time, I expressed my vision of the problems confronting the republic's internal affairs authorities. The most important of them, which is already being realized, incidentally, is to ensure that no party or association any longer have the power over the MVD that the Communist Party had for 50 years. The party or public affiliation of the prime minister and president should be of no significance either to me or the ministry as a whole. We must serve only the principal exponent of power—the people. It must be clear to everyone that our paramount task is "simplicity" itself—fighting crime and, in the broader sense, ensuring the safety of the population, not being a blind tool in the settling of internal political conflicts.

I confess that I am a supporter of a restoration of Estonia's state independence. However, I do not at the same time detach myself from realities and I understand full well that the way to the restoration of state independence is not as simple and smooth as certain politicking figures, divorced in their fantasies from life's realities and failing to take account of a whole palette of complex problems, interethnic included, are attempting to have us believe. This path is a political process with its own logic of development. For the Estonian MVD this means liberation from the strict diktat and petty tutelage of the Union ministry (which, incidentally, is being experienced by all the Union republic MVDs), which may happen only in the context of the overall process of the republic's acquisition of independence.

I understand full well the concern and anxiety of considerable numbers of the Russian-speaking population of the republic, of employees of the internal affairs authorities included (and they constitute 64.4 percent of the system, in Tallinn, even more—82 percent), connected with the preparation of a draft agreement between the government of the Republic of Estonia and the USSR MVD, according to which the entire system of internal affairs authorities is really subordinate to the republic. I sense here their concern that the system of internal affairs authorities could be an instrument in the solution of interethnic problems and that the agreement could lead to many of the republic's MVD officers losing their jobs. I am also put on guard by the fact that a whole number of professionals and first-class officers, not having completely grasped the situation, have already taken steps to transfer to work in other republics.

I wish to confirm once again with all due responsibility that the main mission of the internal affairs authorities will be to exercise the principal function—fighting crime and ensuring the citizens' safety—and the main criterion for working in the police force is only professionalism and competence.

I can in no way agree with the proposition that only Estonians should work in the Estonian police. Twenty-five years of operations work have taught me to understand that a police structure adequate in terms of nationality to the structure of the population on the territory served is simply essential for successful work.

At the same time we must ruthlessly rid ourselves of all police officers who have forgotten their duty or have themselves become bound up with criminals. There must be no leniency here. Ennu Kiben from Paydeskiy District, a former police sergeant who had perpetrated a number of crimes, was taken into custody two weeks ago. A state based on the rule of law cannot be built with unclean hands.

I deliberately used the term "police" above. Not that long ago we conducted a sociological study in the ministry whose results confirmed that, despite the national affiliation of the respondents, approximately 70 percent of the militia officers polled unequivocally support the new name. And I would earnestly request that political labels not be pinned on the impending renaming. The conversion of the militia into the police shows once again our aspiration to high professionalism and competence. It also means a parting with the past, when the crime-detection percentage had to be "somewhat more than 90 percent," which essentially meant the compulsory concealment of thousands of crimes.

Yes, it is now considerably more difficult for me than for a "man from outside" who might have occupied the ministerial office. More difficult because I have to tell my colleagues, with whom I have worked for more than a decade: You will now have to go.

I am asked repeatedly: How do I categorize the events which occurred in Toompea on 15 May of this year. I must unequivocally reply that I do not consider them an attempted coup d'etat. However, in my opinion, that of a legal scholar, Deputy V. Yarovoy and certain leaders of the United Council of Labor Collectives, who see nothing criminal in what happened, are mistaken. Everyone can most likely imagine what would have happened if in Moscow several hundred persons had attempted to get into the Kremlin by force. They would have been repelled with the use of force (rubber nightsticks, tear gas, and water cannon).

On 15 May the MVD did not use force, although, given an attack on a government building, it could have used it and acted in precisely this manner. And this would have been in accordance with the law.

The sole legal evaluation of what happened was made by the Estonian Procuracy, which instituted criminal proceedings. All other discussion of this incident amounts essentially to emotional exercise. I do not consider it right to dramatize the situation unduly, as, equally, I cannot understand those who are attempting to justify the mass disturbances and hooliganism. Such actions cannot be an acceptable form of expression of disagreement with the activity of the government and the Supreme Soviet.

Obviously, the events of 15 May were a catalyst for many processes in the republic. We have today reached a situation where each serious political force in the republic has its own subdivisions for keeping order. "Kaytseliyt," worker squads and other formations are operating in Estonia currently. There is also now "Kodukaytse," of which I was appointed chief immediately following the 15 May events. This step gave rise to every conceivable invention. An anonymous TASS correspondent maintained in PRAVDA that members of "Kodukaytse" now had an excellent opportunity to obtain firearms from the republic's MVD stores. Every person with common sense understands how absurd this idea is. The Estonian MVD will never issue firearms to anyone (the public watchdog formations included); it has to ensure stability, not intensify confrontation.

It is perfectly understandable that the so rapid formation of "Kodukaytse" is being assessed variously. However, it should be considered that the outburst of emotional tension which occurred on 15 May forced the government into quick action. What occurred in Toompea evoked in many Estonians a feeling of uncertainty, fear even. The situation needed to be stabilized, and "Kodukaytse," which put many vitally important facilities under its control for two weeks, handled this task. Let us be truthful—those same mechanisms which on 26 May led to worker squads and airborne forces of a special forces division guarding the building in Kohtla-Jarve where the congress in defense of the federation was being held, were at work in the public consciousness.

At the same time, however, "Kodukaytse" cannot be identified with the security service of the People's Front, although this is precisely what people are attempting to maintain. Estonia's "Kodukaytse" is an unarmed, volunteer organization which is structurally not a part of a single political party, association or movement. These are matters of principle, on which it is essential to clearly and unequivocally determine one's position. Whether "Kodukaytse" remains under the jurisdiction of the government of the republic or whether another solution is found—this will have to be determined in the next few days. At the same time I consider it essential to emphasize specially that I am not in a position to permanently combine the offices of chief of "Kodukaytse" and minister of internal affairs. More than 100 crimes are registered in Estonia daily. Only one-third of them are detected. These figures are food for serious thought. That all people living in Estonia have the necessary protection, that there be as few criminals at liberty as possible, that police officers be provided with all that they need for their work.... This is my main concern. Unfortunately, there are only 24 hours in the day....

## RSFSR

### Yeltsin Continues Russian Tour to Bashkir ASSR

#### Visits Nuclear Power Station

*LD1008200990 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] [Announcer] Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin's trip around Russia is continuing. The chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] Supreme Soviet is now in Bashkiria. Our special correspondent Sergey Omelchenko reports.

[Omelchenko] The chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation was today met by the town of Agidel. This is the first stop in Bashkiria. Agidel is a new town of 20,000 in the northwest part of the republic where the Bashkir nuclear electric power station is being built. Pretty residential buildings have already been built and a whole series of consumer service enterprises have been constructed. Well, this structure has already been standing for two months. Here, as at the Tatar nuclear electric power station, there has been a knot of tension and conflict that alarms the whole republic. Prior to Borish Nikolayevich Yeltsin's arrival, both builders and Greens demonstrated with posters, such as: We are against your nuclear electric power station. Almost 500 million rubles have been invested in construction. The reactor and turbines are ready. Naturally people have fears about their future and their health. Bashkiria can at the moment supply itself with power, but the production of both electrical power and oil products is now falling. Shortages are envisaged and a crisis is possible in a number of years. What can be done? Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin discussed this problem today with specialists, power engineers, and representatives of Bashkirian public organizations. Then, Boris Nikolayevich spoke to town residents.

[Begin Yeltsin recording] We have now met and discussed what to do. After the conference we exchanged opinions and preliminarily put forward these three proposals. The first: In two months time, the Ministry of Power Engineering should appropriately provide and present all documentation on the ecological examinations, something which has not yet been finished. This is so all the documentation is at hand and there are no claims or questions in relation to this. Second, the planning organizations should try within two months to make a forecast on the project for transferring the station to thermal means, to gas. All the more so as gas is not at all far away. And the third proposal is to consider the serious mothballing of the station's industrial section. Moreover, this mothballing will require the assimilation of around 200-300 million. This means that somewhere, something of the construction needs to be taken to a logical end. Either this is the foundation or it is being abandoned and so on. A power engineering program for Russia is now being elaborated. We think it will be finished by the end of this year and will be submitted accordingly for approval by the Supreme Soviet of Russia. Today, it was correctly proposed, and I took upon myself the duty of showing the legislative initiative and submitting a proposal that a law be adopted on atomic power engineering in the country. [end recording]

#### Speaks With Agidel Workers

*LD1008202690 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] As you know, Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet, is touring a number of Russian regions. After Tatariya, he arrived in Bashkiriya. Our correspondents report from Ufa.

[Begin recording] [M. Gafurov] [video shows Yeltsin emerging from public building to be greeted by huge crowd and his arrival, in shirt sleeves, at a construction site] The chairman of the Russian Federation began his working day today with a meeting with representatives of the Ufa public. From there, he drove out to the northwest of the republic to the workers' settlement of Agidel which means "white river," where the builders of the Bashkir nuclear electric power station live. In connection with this, I will remind you that an extremely acute ecological situation has come about in Bashkiriya.

Figuratively speaking, it is reminiscent of a volcanic crater, in which the fiery magma has reached the brink and is about to burst forth. The catastrophe on the product pipeline, phenol poisoning of Ufa's drinking water, the terrible floods which afflicted seven towns and over 20 rural rayons. Today, one of the problems worrying the public in the repubolic is the construction of a nuclear power station on the border of three autonomous republics: Tatariya, Udmurtiya, and Bashkiriya. The majority of the population is against the construction, even though it has been under way for the last 10 years, and hundreds of millions of rubles have been spent. What is to become of it? Boris Nikolayevich said the following, inter alia, about this, during a meeting with inhabitants of Agidel settlement.

[Yeltsin] Of course, people have a very serious allergy toward atomic power engineering at the moment, and there are grounds for this, namely our Chernobyl misfortune. [passage omitted] [Video shows Yeltsin addressing crowd, aides holding microphones, placards:" nuclear electric power stations safety is in the hands of people, from builders to users," "Bash nuclear electric power stations reactors are reliable and safe] [end recording]

## Says 'Charity Begins at Home'

*LD1108155290 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1208 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Text] [Announcer] As we reported earlier, Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin is now in Bashkiriya. Today he has been visiting the towns of Sterlitamak and Salavat. Here is our special correspondent Sergey Omelchenko:

[Omelchenko] Day six on Yeltsin's tour of Russia ended with a stormy rally outside the Culture Palace of the Synthetic Rubber Association in Sterlitamak. The city fathers had planned a traditional peaceful assembly and meeting with the city aktiv, but the thousands who gathered in the square in front of the Culture Palace demanded to hear the chairman of the Russian Federation's Supreme Soviet speak.

Here in the industrial region of Bashkiriya, there are colossal pent-up environmental problems that threaten to turn into an ecological disaster. Every year 200,000 tonnes of hazardous emissions descend upon the 250,000 inhabitants of Sterlitamak. The experts say that these cover almost half of the Mendeleev Table—nitrogen, mercury, chlorine, ammonia, [word indistinct]—so people are no longer willing to tolerate and put up with the brainless decisions of leaders past and present.

But the people here have many, many other concerns as well, in particular the food problem. Here is what Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin had to say about the Russian food program.

[Begin Yeltsin recording] Now to the subject of food. [shouts from the crowd] It has to be said that the food situation here is appalling. [shouts] Nor is it any better in Russia. [shouting continues] So it is time to stop merely talking about the countryside; we have to address this problem in a big way to create a solid food (?foundation) for ourselves.

We have decided to discuss this problem at the next congress of people's deputies and adopt radical decisions—and not only to dispatch people from industrial enterprises. No. (?If we take) the problem of providing gas lines for the countryside, it requires only 20 percent of the pipes manufactured in Russia. These 20 percent must be given to the countryside. [shouts of "Right"] Three billion must be handed over. Chirskov's ministry, the Ministry of Construction of Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises—and Chirskov agrees with this—should be freed from things like building gas [word indistinct] in Romania and elsewhere. He should head a concern for the gas conversion of rural Russia. [applause] Because in the end, charity begins at home, and Russia will not help other states. [cheering and applause] Russia is not going to take part in space programs in which we have no interest. [cheering and applause] Unless there is a 16-20 percent cut in arms expenditure next year, Russia will refuse to finance these things. [cheering and applause]

At the same time we want to demand the return of debts from states to which Russia, among others, has simply given away billions of rubles for nothing over many years. [applause] If they are unwilling to pay them back in hard currency, they must pay in food and goods. [applause] [end recording]

[Omelchenko] Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin is putting forward all these ideas and suggestions today not by way of a doctor's prescription, but as a preliminary testing of decisions, a consultation with people, with the nation, thereby lending force to any action the Russian parliament eventually takes.

## Yeltsin Seen as 'Last Hope'

*LD1208105790 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0813 GMT 12 Aug 90*

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The chairman of the Russian Federation's Supreme Soviet is continuing his tour of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. At the moment he's in Ufa. Here's our correspondent Sergey Omelchenko to tell us about today's itinerary:

[Omelchenko] It has been a very busy day, like all the other days and the entire week of Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin's tour of Russia. Give us time, two years for stabilization, is the appeal or request Yeltsin is making to citizens at each of his meetings—in Tataria, when he was touring there, and now in Bashkiria, in the towns of Sterlitamak, Agidel, and today Ufa.

For the moment there is a tremendous amount of faith in the chairman of the Russian Federation's Supreme Soviet, and people are welcoming him with loud cheers. Instead of quiet assemblies in halls with the towns' aktivs, he is holding meetings with the people out in the squares. And this morning one of these meetings took place outside the building of the republican sociopolitical center. Messages and notes came pouring in, and were handed over the heads of the crowd to Boris Nikolayevich. People worn out by the absurdities of life are making complaints, requests and demands—demands for decent food supplies, housing fit for human beings and, particularly here in Ufa, environmental safety. In the spring Ufa's drinking water was poisoned with phenol, and there are chemical factories, oil refineries, and other factories right inside the city limits poisoning the air that people breathe day after day, hour after hour.

Yes, it's going to be very tough to sort out and disentangle the confused knot of Russia's problems in the two years Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin is asking for. But here is the program he is proposing to the people of Russia today. Listen:

[Begin recording] [Yeltsin, addressing crowd] The Russian program is to take 500 days, and unlike the Union programme it does not plan any increases, that is, it aims to increase the people's welfare and living standard in two years time. In other words, it is a two-year program for economic stabilization to stop us tumbling right into the abyss, to stop Russia falling over and being unable to get up again. And in the third year, there will be a rise in people's living standards.

So I appealed to Gorbachev that since the union program would not be accepted—the people will reject it—we are proposing our own Russian program, but let us extend it and apply it throughout the country. Gorbachev accepted that offer, and he and I have signed instructions, and that group [of economists] now consists of people who really do think in a new way and who are working very hard. [applause]

Having declined the services of 60 union ministries, we do not want to extend that bureaucracy to the level of Russia. No! Not one of the Union ministries that we have renounced will become a Russian ministry. We are handing over all rights, full responsibility and full independence directly to enterprises, amalgamations, concerns, associations, and so on and so forth. They themselves must manage their chief property, that which is produced by these enterprises. This is the chief property, and it should be in the hands of the owners themselves and not of the center, of Russia, or anyone else. [shouts of "Right," applause] [end recording]

[Omelchenko] Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin has just visited installations at the Khimprom Association and the oil refinery, where he discussed ecological and environmental protection problems, including specific discussions with the directors about when the problems of specific pollutants would be solved. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] I have a question for you, Sergey. You mentioned the great faith people currently have in the Russian president, the chairman of the Russian parliament, and this prompts me to ask you the following: You are following Boris Nikolayevich around on his tour, so what lies behind the belief that the new Russian Parliament will manage to improve things?

[Omelchenko] Well, first, many believe—and I have heard people saying this—that Yeltsin is the last hope the people of Russia have for fundamental change in their lives. So it is a most anxious hope, quite naturally. In addition. Yeltsin's program, part of which you have just heard—in fact it is much broader, more sweeping and deeper than the excerpt I played for you—it is actually encouraging, because it is founded on real calculations and it really is being drawn up by people with a solid grasp of economics, political economy, social sciences and production, people who really can come up with proposals to help Russia get out of the situation we are now in. [passage omitted]

### Visits Ecological Disaster Zones

*LD1208193290 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Aug 90*

[Interview with RSFSR President Boris Yeltsin by unidentified correspondent in Bashkir on 12 August; place on interview not given; from the "Vremya" newscast—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Boris Yeltsin has been working in Bashkir for three days. This is the first prolonged stay by the head of the Russian state in his three week trip around the Federation. Sterlitamak and Salavat—centers of the chemical industry and zones of ecological disaster; among their most important output are white seas of poisonous waste-products. [video shows Yeltsin being shown around, shots of expanses of waste products; cuts to following interview]

[Yeltsin] Both regions have found themselves in a most difficult ecological condition. And this is a problem that is, perhaps, even more acute than that of food supplies, although it's pretty miserable with food supplies, too. But ecology, when people are poisoned, when in Bashkir, say, 460,000 tons of waste-products harmful to people are thrown out every year, and in Tatariya 600,000 t, that is a million tonnes in this region alone—it's suicide, the person who at one time made the decision to saturate these two regions in such a way with harmful chemical production.

[Correspondent] But the decisions were probably made in Moscow, and so, for the person who made them it wasn't suicide, but murder, probably?

[Yeltsin] I think that there were also past local leaders who had a hand in this, perhaps for the sake of stars on their left breast. [video cuts to large crowd gathered outside building, Yeltsin and others climbing out of window, Yeltsin addressing crowd]

[Correspondent] Boris Yeltsin said: I came to talk to the people, and not the leadership, said Boris Yeltsin, and he climbed straight out of the window of the conference hall on to the building's balcony to the crowd of many thousands. Between him and the people there is no barrier. Ufa—this morning people gathered at the socio-political center of the Bashkir capital for a concluding meeting. Yeltsin was a bit late—on the way he met the clergy, both in the town mosque and in the Orthodox Church, and the discussion there was about moral, spiritual, and national regeneration. Only along this path, in Yeltsin's view, can the problems of autonomy be resolved, including that of the Urals and the Volga Basin. [video shows more shots of crowds, including peole in Muslim dress, flags being waved, flowers being presented to Yeltsin; sound cuts to Yeltsin making following address to crowd]

[Yeltsin] We are saying to the Bashkir people, the peoples of Bashkir, we are saying to the Supreme Soviet and the government of Bashkir: You take the share of power which you yourselves can swallow! [video cuts to Yeltsin addressing another meeting indoors]

[Correspondent] A law is also needed on the status of the indigenous nationality. This has occured to Yeltsin on this trip. Moreover, there have been plenty of discoveries. [video cuts back to interview]

[Yeltsin] In all, over the course of the week I think that I have met, probably, no less than 100,000 people. As for their attitude, well, it seemed to me somewhat unexpected.

[Correspondent] Why?

[Yeltsin] I do think, after all, that there is a wariness of Yeltsin, but it seemed to me that the people are giving very great support.

### Speaks on 'Empty Shelves'

*LD1208195390 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Aug 90*

[Correspondents Madril (Gafurov) and Sergey Omelchenco report on RSFSR President Yeltsin's tour of Bashkir and his meeting with the people of Ufa; the report includes an interview with Yelstin by an unidentified correspondent from the "Vremya" program; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Omelchenko] The meeting was to be held in the hall of the republican public political center but very many Ufa people wanted to see and hear the chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation and conceding to their wishes, Boris Nikolayevich spoke on the square in front of the center. The main problem which he addressed was the empty shelves of our shops. Hence it is the task of each and every resident of Bashkir to exert every effort so that the rich harvest grown this year after three years of cruel drought should be gathered in with minimal waste. Speaking about the state sovereignty of Bashkir, Borish Nikolayevich said that the Russian leadership was in favor of Bashkir itself deciding how it should go on living and developing.

[Gafurov] Boris Nikolayevich gave an interview to a correspondent of the "Vremya" program. Here is a brief excerpt from the interview:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Can it be said that a different Yeltsin will be returning to Moscow?

[Yeltsin] You know, the chairman and head of state of Russia should know Russia from the bottom. If he does not know it from the bottom he will never be able to do anything at the top.

[Correspondent] (?Could you give us) your first impression?

[Yeltsin] Yes, certainly. First it seems that there is a good harvest in Tatar and Bashkir and the gathering of the harvest has been quite well organized. Here and there enterprises are helping with the Harvest. It has been interesting getting to know people. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Gavfurov] Tomorrow Vorkuta meets the head of the Russian parliament. Ahead lie thousands and thousands of kilometers of road, new meetings, problems. Yeltsin's tour of Russia continues.

### Visits Vorkuta Mining Area

*LD1308083490 Moscow World Service in Russian 0700 GMT 13 Aug 90*

[Text] The president of the Russian Federation, Boris Yeltsin, is continuing to tour the republic. He has already been to the autonomous republics of Tartariya and Bashkiriya. Today, Mr. Yeltsin is visiting Vorkuta, the center of the major coal fields in the north.

The head of the city's strike committee, (Nikolay Yushkov), told the INTERFAX news agency that the miners believe the economic reforms are not being carried out fast enough. Nor are they satisfied with how the decisions of the USSR Government on granting independence to the mines are being implemented. Mr. (Yushkov) said the miners support Mr. Yeltsin's policy.

### Promises Less Tax for Coal Mines

*LD1308150590 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Aug 90*

[Text] Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, continues his tour of the republic. Today he visited Yuzhnaya coal mine in the Arctic and discussed with the directors of the local coalfield questions of the autonomy of the miners' collectives. During the conversation the question of the amount of tax from enterprises was raised. Under Union legislation this tax reaches 45 percent, which casts doubt on the possibility of real autonomy for the coalmines. But Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin said that according to the future Russian tax law it will be less. For instance, if the coalmines themselves start building housing for the miners, the tax will not exceed 32 percent.

## Union Agreements on Resources Declared 'Invalid'

*LD1108120890 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[By TASS news analyst Andrey Orlov]

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS—The struggle between the centre and local authorities to gain levers of real economic power in the USSR, now abating, now hotting up, made a new twist.

Russian parliament Presidium on Friday announced as invalid the agreements to export diamonds, precious and other metals, oil, gas, uranium and other strategic materials and goods extracted and produced on the republic's territory, which were concluded by Union agencies.

The document emphasises that "Russia has no commitments on credits and also on agreements and deals on these resources and goods, which were concluded without the consent of the respective bodies of the Russian Federation".

It renders ineffective deals struck after the adoption of the declaration on Russia's state sovereignty last June and without the republic's consent.

"Union agencies keep selling abroad resources produced on Russian territory and, in so doing, do not even notify respective republican bodies," Sergey Shakhray, a Russian parliament leader, said.

Reports about "the deal of the century" between the Glavalmazzoloto All-Union Organisation and the Swiss subsidiary of De Beers, a South African giant controlling up to 80 per cent of the world diamond market, which appeared in the Soviet and foreign press, were the last drop that caused the cup of patience to overflow and forced Russian legislators to issue the unrecedented statement.

Russian legislators were amazed by the fact of selling diamonds produced on Russian territory, which some hurried to describe as the "squandering of Russia's national wealth." Moreover, they have learnt about the agreement with De Beers only through newspapers.

There has been no official reaction from Union agencies to Russian parliament's demarche as yet. In private conversations, however, foreign economic sector executives voice bewilderment and concern.

"Such statements by Russian parliament may incur only one consequence—the erosion of trust in Soviet organisations as trade partners and specific economic losses," said a staffer of the USSR Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations.

## RSFSR Extraordinary People's Congress Slated

*LD1008133490 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] According to a decision by the First Congress of People's Deputies of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] an extraordinary Congress of Russia's People's Deputies will take place this year.

Together with other issues, deputies will discuss a program for the development of agricultural and industrial complex and the revival of Russian villages. In this connection, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium addresses inhabitants of villages and towns, asking them to participate actively in preparations for the forthcoming congress and to voice their suggestions concerning the working out and adoption of Russian laws on land and peasants' farms and on the social and spiritual revival of villages. Workers, collective farmers, office workers, and the intelligentsia, and managers and specialists in all branches of the national economy have been invited to take part in a constructive and sincere discussion on the pages of newspapers and in other media.

## Supreme Soviet Group Studying Federative Treaty

*LD1108144390 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Text] The Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] Supreme Soviet Committee on Inter-Republican Relations, Regional Policy, and Cooperation has set about closely studying the various aspects of a Russian Federative Treaty. In particular, it will have to provide for a fundamentally new organization of relations between the Russian Federation and the autonomous republics within the RSFSR. As Dmitriyev, member of the Committee of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, announced in his conversation with a journalist, the Komi Autonomous Republic is one of the regions where the degree of preparation for future treaty relations with Russia is very high.

## RSFSR Bank Plan Viewed as 'Step Backward'

*904A0506B Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Jul 90 Second Edition p 1*

[Report on comments by Viktor Vladimirovich Gerashchenko, chairman of the board of the USSR State Bank: "A Step Forward or a Step Backward?"]

[Text] Viktor Vladimirovich noted: "With all due respect for the striving of Union republics for sovereignty, we cannot afford to forget the fundamental notion of economic feasibility. We should take into account the fact that the existing national-economic complex of our Union and contacts between the enterprises of different republics call for corresponding monetary, credit, and settlement services. Despite the fact that credit and banking services may be structured somewhat differently depending on the opportunities of a particular bank, a unified currency unambiguously imposes uniformity of rules regulating a monetary system. This uniformity is only possible if only one central bank which is a corporate person operates on a territory with the same monetary system. Various analogies may be found. For example, in the FRG all lands have their own central banks, along with the Bundesbank located in Frankfurt-am-Main. However, in essence they are offices of the central bank of the country. This is also the case in all countries of the world.

"This is why, while we welcome the striving of the republics for political sovereignty, we should not lose sight of the fact that the ruble is the basis for all mutual monetary relations in our country. This means that whether we want to or not, we must provide in the new Union treaty that all republics delegate their rights in the sphere of regulating monetary circulation and credit rules to the USSR State Bank, or else all republics should introduce their own currencies. However, in this case the issue of settlements will arise. How are we to settle if we have 15 nonconvertible national currencies? The experience of settlements within the framework of CEMA denominated in artificial transferable rubles has brought about an impasse. In essence we have become convinced that this avenue is technically impossible. Moreover, if we take this path, sooner or later the economic development of all republics will necessitate the creation of a broader market and overcoming currency, customs, and commercial restrictions, that is, a unified system. So, why are we trying to take a step backward instead of moving ahead?

"As I see it, the authors of the resolution adopted by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet do not fully understand this.

"Therefore, we may say definitively that this resolution amounts to a step backward rather than a step forward, even if we ignore the legal aspect of its adoption. To some degree, it is economic nonsense. If we say that a central bank is created in a particular republic and add that everything remains the same, there cannot be several central banks given a unified currency. This means that the central bank of a republic, in this case the RSFSR State Bank, should become an integral part of the central bank of the country—the USSR State Bank. Nothing else is actually possible. This is why the resolution may be viewed rather as a political declaration, as a 'stake' of sorts driven in, possibly with a view to future negotiations.

"I will note that we have approached the Presidential Council with a request to consider this issue. As we see it, the resolution should be canceled. After all, if, in keeping with the spirit of this document, the RSFSR switches to settlements on correspondent accounts effective 1 August, then, taking into account the share of the national-economic complex of the republic, virtually all settlements in the country will be halted. Economic logic calls for this step. It is very sad that such resolutions are adopted on the basis of a certain urge rather than economic feasibility.

"As far as the draft laws on the USSR State Bank and on banks are concerned, their consideration was postponed by the USSR Supreme Soviet due to adopting the laws on property, land, and other laws which were clearly a priority. I believe that in September these drafts will be studied by the Supreme Soviet, and corresponding laws will be adopted."

### Kuptsov Visits Kirov Oblast, Meets Workers

*LD1108164590 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Report from Kirov by correspondent N. Svedentsova; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Velentin Aleksandrovich Kuptsov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has arrived in Kirov Oblast. Today he is participating in a party conference which is discussing the results of the 28th party congress and which will elect the oblast committee secretariat. Yesterday he met many labor collectives.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified worker] What is your aim in coming to our town and factory?

[Kuptsov] First to find out your perception of the congress. A month has gone by, and evidently some things have been stored up, some things, some problems. Further, to listen to what you yourselves think about the decisions adopted. Furthermore, we, in the party Central Committee, are developing specific plans on how to implement the congress decisions. That is, some time in October there will be a plenum which will examine these questions, and it is simply important to study your opinions on these questions, and develop a program which will correspond to your interests more. [end recording] [video shows Kuptsov in field with farmers, then in factory with workers, and finally surrounded by a group of workers, whose questions he answers]

### Harvesting Campaign Problems Surveyed

*PM0708174590 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Aug 90 Second Edition p 1*

[Report by I. Gridasov, deputy chief of the RSFSR Gosagroprom's Glavzemleprom: "Rush Hour Sets In"]

[Text] Farms in the Russian Federation are continuing to harvest grain crops. According to RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] State Committee for Statistics figures, 8.8 million hectares of grain had been harvested by the end of July. That is roughly 15 percent of the entire grain field. Over the last week roughly 2 million hectares of grain crops were threshed—that is less than in the same period last year. The yield is still high—35 quintals per hectare.

Some 383,000 combine harvesters are now working on the fields. More than 1,300 mobile complexes have been set up to assist farms experiencing an acute shortage of harvesting equipment and people, particularly in the

Non-Chernozem Zone which is just entering the harvest period at this time. The harvest is mainly over in the northern Caucasus.

Crop productivity in the Kuban totaled 53.7 percent per hectare, and in seven rayons—Timashevskiy, Bryukhovetskiy, Gulkevichskiy, Korenovskiy, Ust-Labinskiy, Leningradskiy, and Kanevskiy—60 quintals of grain or more have been threshed per hectare.

Farms in Rostov Oblast are bringing in 34.5 quintals of grain per hectare, 500 kg more on average than last year.

Crop farmers in Stavropol Kray, Rostov Oblast, and Krasnodar Kray have fulfilled the state order for grain by 111 percent, 100 percent, and 70 percent respectively.

Many kolkhozes [collective farms] and sovkhozes [state farms] in the region are carrying out above-plan grain procurements. However, owing to the shortage of motor vehicles and to disorder at grain reception points, a vast quantity of grain has accumulated on the threshing floors at most farms in the Northern Caucasus: 4.4 million tonnes in Rostov Oblast, 6 million tonnes in Krasnodar Kray, and 3.6 million tonnes in Stavropol Kray. The situation is not improving in practice, the localities are still making noises about grain-carrying vehicles standing idle at elevators and erratic supplies of railroad cars.

Harvesting work in Saratov and Volgograd Oblasts is going full tilt. The yield here is also far higher than last year—22-25 quintals per hectare. Unfortunately, extremely unfavorable conditions for grain threshing have developed in many oblasts in the Volga region, in the Central Chernozem area, and the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone. The weather is letting us down as always. But it is not only the rain that worries crop farmers: The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes need the cities' aid more than ever before today. However, this year the soviets are frequently shirking the resolution of these essentially common problems. This particularly applies to organs of people's power in Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Perm, and many other industrial centers. Their "steadfast" position is causing considerable complications for the harvest in the Volga area, Orenburg, and other oblasts.

A difficult harvest also lies ahead in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Grain crops are lodged on many fields here and are ripening slowly, but the weather is still unstable. Farm leaders in this region should, obviously, direct their attention to the experience of Ryazan and Orel. These oblasts have now decided to pay combine harvester operators and their assistants 2-2.5 rubles [R] instead of R1 per tonne of threshed grain and, what is more, give them a tonne of grain each for successful work. Can one skimp when it is a question of grain?

This seems to be a truism, but not everyone understands it. Some cities simply seem to be ignoring the appeal made by B.N. Yeltsin, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, and the RSFSR Council of Ministers resolution. Yet the peasants simply cannot bring in all this great harvest which it has proved possible to cultivate without the help of industrial centers throughout the republic.

It would of course be better if everyone did their job—workers at their machine tools, peasants in the fields. But the situation is that the countryside only has 67 percent of its nominal supply of motor vehicles. Is the peasant to blame for the fact that he has found himself "without a steed"? How can we deny him aid?

It would be no bad thing to conclude agreements between the city and the countryside. They have not been concluded. Is it only rural dwellers who are to blame for this? Of course not. We must all pitch in together to extricate ourselves from the grave situation and not brush aside the problems of the harvest as being other people's, insignificant problems.

## Far East People's Deputy Group Formed

*LD1108173690 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Text] An agreement on the main principles of economic cooperation among the Yakutsk Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, and krays and oblasts of the Far East has been signed at a meeting today by the chairmen of the soviets of people's deputies of the region. It has been decided to set up a Far Eastern association of soviets of people's deputies, on condition that this agreement is confirmed by the decisions of the Supreme Soviets' sessions. The main purpose of the association is to protect the interests of the public and to coordinate the activities of the soviets and their excutive bodies in order to strengthen the economic self-reliance of the Far Eastern region.

A strategy and action program has been mapped out for main spheres: from development of the social sphere, fuel and power engineering, and construction and transport complexes to implementation of the price policy and development of environmental protection measures. A coordination council of the association has been set up. Addresses to the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, and other documents have been adopted. They take into account the concept of the transfer to market relations by each individual territory and protection of common regional interests, envisaging ways to stabilize the deformed structure of the regional economy.

## Feature on Converted Defense Institute's Work

*PM0808114990*

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 August 1990 Second Edition carries on page 1 a photofeature under the headline "Conversion At Work," with the following introduction:

"Until recently, access here was strictly forbidden to journalists, particularly ones with cameras. The activity of Saratov's Central Measuring Equipment Scientific

Research Institute is bound up with electronics. Now however, thanks to conversion, the institute works not just for defense or cosmonautics. Various electronic games, musical toys, and computers are created here."

The captions read: "Yu. Surov, chief of the regulation section, adjusts an automated unit for measuring large integrated circuits."

"'Erudit,' a game of logical cognition for children, is constructed on the question-answer principle and is intended for children aged between three and 14 years."

### Karelia ASSR Proclaims Sovereignty

*LD1008120490 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[By TASS correspondent]

[Text] Petrozavodsk August 10 Tass—The parliament of the Karelian Autonomous Republic has proclaimed republican sovereignty. A heated debate on the contents of articles of this important document continued for three days. Only on the fourth day the declaration of independence was adopted as a whole by a majority of votes.

Situated in the northwest of the Soviet Union's European part, Karelia, which has a population of more than 700,000, is part of the Russian Federation.

The Karelian ASSR [Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic] creates a law-governed, democratic and sovereign state within the Russian Federation and the Soviet Union and voluntarily delegates some of its powers to Russia and the Union on the basis of federal and Union treaties, the declaration says.

In order to ensure guarantees of sovereignty, the parliament announces the supremacy of the Karelian Constitution and laws over Russian Federation and USSR laws. However, those that had been adopted in accordance with the letter and spirit of powers the republic voluntarily transferred to the authorities of the Russian Federation and the Union are an exception.

The right to independently decide on matters of international relations is an important decision for the autonomous republic which is situated close to Finland and other Scandinavian countries.

The statement that the Karelian ASSR has the right to change its state and legal status is also a basic provision.

During the discussion of the declaration, speakers voiced fears lest Karelia's separation from the Russian Federation follows the proclamation of sovereignty.

"The gaining of sovereignty is a normal process of decentralising authority," Viktor Stepanov, chairman of the Karelian parliament, told TASS.

"The adoption of a declaration of independence does not mean any aspirations to drive a wedge between Karelia and the Russian Federation or bring about complexities for the Russian Supreme Soviet headed by Boris Yeltsin. The document specially emphasises the intention to advocate the integrity of the Russian Federation."

### North Osetian ASSR Forms Republican Committee

*LD1108172390 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Text] Here is a report from Vladikavkaz. Today, a meeting of the bureau of the oblast party committee adopted a decision on changing the status of the oblast communist organization of the North Osetian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic [ASSR]. In accordance with the new statute of the CPSU, ratified by the 28th party congress, it will now be calld the North Osetian republican party organisation. Accordingly, the oblast party committee will become a republican committee. Galazov, first secretary of the republican party committee, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the North Osetian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic told a TASS corresponent that the decision to change the status of the oblast party committee has been received with satisfaction by communists of North Osetia.

### Osminin Reelected Kirov Oblast Party Chief

*LD1108174190 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Text] Kirov Communists held the second stage of the oblast party conference today. Here the results of the 28th CPSU Congress were the center of attention. The party organization's leading bodies were elected. Comrade Osminin was reelected first secretary of the oblast party committee from a choice of candidates. Participating in the conference's work was Kaptsov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, who is in Kirov Oblast for two days. He has met collectives of industrial enterprises and secretaries of primary party organizations, rayon and city committees, and shown interest in the people's living and working conditions.

### Russian Speakers Continue To Leave Tuva ASSR

*PM0908143190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 90 Second Edition p 6*

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent "On the Spot": "Troubled Summer"]

[Text] Krasnoyarsk, 8 Aug—Russian-speaking refugees from the Tuva ASSR [Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic] are still arriving in Krasnoyarsk Kray. More than 3,000 people have left the autonomous republic in the last six months.

Collectives from 14 of Kyzyl's enterprises have asked their ministries and departments to allocate them sites in Russian-speaking areas of Russia. People are demanding that they be given refugee status and that this be funded out of money received by Tuva in the form of subsidies.

It must be said that it is primarily highly qualified specialists who are leaving Tuva, people for whom it is easier to find work in Russia but who are hard to replace. For this reason today many of Tuva's enterprises are on the verge of shutting down. Things are possibly most difficult for ordinary people who have no reason to leave and nowhere to go.

Militia detachments have arrived in Tuva from Kemerovo, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Ulan-Ude, Chita, and Moscow to restore order. These measures have helped to somewhat stabilize the situation temporarily.

## Komi Obkom Requests Journalist's Rehabilitation

*PM1008131590 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 90 Second Edition p 2*

[Article by A. Beznosikov, Komi CPSU Obkom secretary: "We Think It A Mistake"] txt
[Text] The Komi CPSU Obkom [oblast party committee] Bureau has examined proposals submitted by the autonomous republic's journalists, along with the press, including PRAVDA (article entitled "On a Short Leash," 18 June 1990), to revise the 25 July 1939 All-Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) resolution "On Comrade Zadov, Editor of ZA NOVYY SEVER" as being politically wrong and in violation of the journalist's political and professional right to freedom of expression.

The obkom bureau decision adopted on this question supported these proposals and advocated the revocation of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) resolution "On Comrade Zadov, Editor of ZA NOVYY SEVER" as being in contravention of the Leninist principles of leadership of the party press and advocated the party journalist's political rehabilitation. This request has been addressed to the CPSU Central Committee.

## Officers Air Housing Problems With Officials

*PM0808150590 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Aug 90 First Edition p 3*

[Captain A. Pilipchuk article: "'We Didn't Invite You to the Capital'"]

[Text] Moscow—The 500-seat auditorium at the Navy Main Staff Club was filled with... unhoused officers. They had come to meet Ye. Sevostyanov, assistant chairman of the Moscow City Soviet, and O. Ryabov, chief specialist at a department of the Moscow Housing Registration Service.

Today they are all asking the same question: How do the Moscow City Soviet and the Moscow Gorispolkom [City Soviet Executive Committee] intend to implement their most important social right—the right to housing?

It seemed that G. Popov, chairman of the Moscow City Soviet, had already answered this question. G. Popov's 19 June interview with the newspaper VECHERNIY TALLINN had been doing the rounds of the Main Staff for many days. "We realize," the Moscow City Soviet chairman told the Estonian journalists, "that people who have chosen the defense of the motherland as their vocation and have deliberately doomed themselves to a hard life should not be treated badly or left without their needs attended to... In the very near future the Moscow City Soviet intends to examine the entire range of problems connected with providing officers and other servicemen with housing in Moscow..."

But the hopes which the officers had pinned on these statements are not yet fated to materialize. On 25 July, the Moscow City Soviet adopted a decision which, in particular, instructed the Moscow Housing Registration Service to stop allocating housing to the USSR Defense Ministry under the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution of 8 September 1984, which was adopted without coordination with the Moscow Gorispolkom; to repeal the Moscow City Soviet decision of 10 February 1975 concerning registration in Moscow City of officers and their family members on the basis of orders from the Defense Ministry, the USSR KGB, and the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs; and to establish that registration of this category of people in Moscow City can be carried out exclusively on the basis of decisions by the Moscow City Soviet Presidium in each individual case...

Ye. Sevostyanov and O. Ryabov explained this by the need to instill order in housing distribution and the registration of citizens. It is not surprising that this explanation failed to satisfy those present, whose families have already experienced the "streamlined registration system"—people have been left without food coupons, without the right to send their children to school this fall, and so forth. And it was hard to hear O. Ryabov say: "But what's that got to do with us? We didn't invite you to Moscow."

The officers' meeting resolved to organize a committee to defend the rights of unhoused officers and their families. It will be instructed to meet with G. Popov, chairman of the Moscow City Soviet.

## Magadan Oblast Declared Free Economic Zone

*LD1208015990 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Excerpt] (Vyacheslav Ivanovich Kobets) chairman of the Magadan Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, has made the decision to declare the whole territory of the oblast a free economic zone. [passage omitted]

## Chita Oblast Move to Economic Self-Management

*PM0808153790 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Aug 90 First Edition p 3*

[Report by correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Kovalev: "Free Economic Zone in Transbaykal Area?"]

[Text] Chita—The recent session of Chita Oblast Soviet has virtually removed the question mark from the proposal stated in the headline. The concept elaborated by the oblispolkom [oblast soviet executive committee] for the oblast's transition to economic self-management and the draft of its special status was approved on the whole by a majority vote. The first step has thus been taken toward the implementation of the right to set up free enterprise zones granted by the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet to six Russian territories—the cities of Leningrad and Vyborg; Kaliningrad, Sakhalin, and Chita Oblasts; and Maritime Kray.

In accordance with the decision adopted by the oblast soviet, the oblast's economy will be fundamentally restructured. On the basis of a treaty concluded with the RSFSR Government, Chita Oblast Soviet will lease the oblast's entire natural resource potential, along with fixed capital in industry, agriculture, transportation, communications, trade, and so forth. It is also planned to radically restructure the financial and credit system, to set up commercial banks, and to introduce a special regional accounting unit.

Reactions to the decision have been ambiguous. Along with full support, fears have also been expressed that it might make things worse. Servicemen have queries too. In particular, it is not yet clear how they will acquire goods in high demand (and that means most goods) in local stores following the introduction of the regional monetary unit. After all, they are paid in rubles.

### Mukachevo Radar Station Construction Halted

*LD1308124690 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Aug 90*

[Text] The construction of the Mukachevo radar station has been halted. This is stipulated by order of the USSR Council of Ministers. All the base's buildings are to be preserved. The country's Minister of Defense is required to carry out the recultivation of woods and arable land destroyed as a result of the construction work. This action, a TASS correspondent notes, will defuse the situation in the Transcarpathia oblast. Its inhabitants are pleased to discover that their voice has finally been heard and their position taken into account.

### Damage 'Great' in Yaroslavl Refinery Explosion

*LD1108164290 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Text] Yaroslavl, Northern Russia August 11 TASS—A strong explosion shook Yaroslavl, 400 kilometres north of Moscow, this morning, at 1018. a bit later a thick column of smoke, lit by fire, rose over the southern suburb of the city. It turned out that for reasons, which are unknown so far, a compressor station blew up and immediately set on fire a catalytic reforming installation, which produced raw materials for chemical processes. The explosion killed three workers from the duty shift and injured ten. There may be more people, buried under the debris of the destroyed operation room.

It is clear already that the accident will make the situation of the oil refinery very complicated. Fuel output will not be reduced, but the damage inflicted on the enterprise is great: people were killed, production premises destroyed and technological processes upset.

The fire was put out by 0100. Rescue teams and firemen began to clear the debris in search of people.

The emergency commission announced by local radio that the accident did not affect the ecological situation in the city.

### 'Critical' Yaroslavl Water Pollution Reported

*PM1008084990 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Aug 90*

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report by Yu. Chernyak]

[Text] [Announcer] We have already reported the critical situation which has developed at the central water supply station in Yaroslavl. That was at the beginning of the week. We now have the details.

[Chernyak] Let me recall that high concentrations of petrochemical products—several times in excess of the permissible levels—were discovered in the main reservoir of the central water supply station. Relatively quickly it was established that harmful chemicals had leaked into the Volga in the vicinity of the water station, where a whole series of chemical enterprises is located.

The utilization of drinking water was immediately suspended in kindergartens, hospitals, food processing enterprises, and residential areas supplied by the central water supply station. Some 300,000 people were without water.

The city emergency crisis management commission promptly localized and rectified the situation. By 1930 on the same day the "all clear" was given.

It remains to identify the culprit. We are now on the premises of one of the production facilities of the Yaroslavl "Tekhuglerod" science-and-production association, the former carbon factory. The soil on the territory of the plant is saturated with what is known as green oil, which is used in obtaining industrial carbon, and also with other petrochemical waste products. It is claimed that some 5,000 tonnes of these products are contained in the soil. Purification installations, oil filters, and precipitation tanks were in a state which indicated that leaks of this kind could have occurred at any time. The state of similar installations at neighboring enterprises was not much better.

Is it for the Prosecutor's Office to decide who the culprit is?

[V.A. Izmaylov, deputy chairman of the Yaroslavl City Soviet Executive Committee and chairman of the emergency commission] An investigation is being conducted by the Prosecutor's Office, the Committee for Environmental Protection, and the city Hygiene Inspection Station—that is a great number of people. Engineering solutions are being sought to prevent this kind of situation from recurring on the right bank of the Volga.

### 'State of Emergency' Declared in Perm Oblast

*LD1008113690 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In the Perm Oblast, work has stopped at many construction sites, many small enterprises have closed, and the transportation of freight has been cut back. In that oblast there is a shortage of 1,100 motor vehicles and tractors and over 4,500 people, but these are to be sent there this month. [passage omitted]

### Harvest 'State of Emergency' in Saratov

*LD1008201190 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] A state of emergency has been imposed on the Saratov region, on the Volga River for the period of harvesting. Farmers are short of transport, drivers, and combine harvester operators. Local authorities have suspended all mass-scale events, meetings, and conferences and decided to give an additional incentive to participants in the harvesting campaign. City dwellers are helping farmers all over the country to cope with the bumber crop, which this year amounts to 300 million tons. The Army has joined in the campaign by sending personnel and 45,000 trucks to farm areas.

### Krasnoyarsk Protests Against Azeri 'Speculators'

*PM0808100590 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 90 First Edition p 1*

[Report by correspondent B. Trokhin: "What Happened In Solnechnyy?"]

[Text] Krasnoyarsk—Clashes on ethnic grounds occurred in Krasnoyarsk City's Solnechnyy neighborhood. Local inhabitants demanded the eviction of Azeri nationals living in one of the hostels. These were the people who were creating, in the opinion of Krasnoyarsk residents, a criminogenic situation in the neighborhood—they were profiteering in alcohol, cigarettes, and drugs. The population demanded that the city authorities evict the speculators, otherwise they proposed to hold a strike. That was how such a difficult situation evolved in this part of the city. Was it unexpected by the local authorities?

#### Reporting Details

The situation did not arise suddenly. As early as the beginning of the year, Krasnoyarsk Kray KGB brought the dangerous situation in Solnechnyy to the attention of the Kray CPSU Committee and the Kray Soviet of People's Deputies Executive Committee. There were increasingly frequent instances of quarrels and fights on interethnic grounds here, the passport regime was being violated, and the crime rate shot up. A primitive drug-making laboratory was also discovered in one of the apartments. But no steps were taken.

Today the conflict seems to have been stamped out. Militia staffers and men of the special-purpose detachment had to be brought in to do this. Some of the Azeris have left the kray. But public opinion is still uneasy.

## Western Republics

### Reportage on Problems Facing Crimean Tatars

#### Demand Housing, Schools

*LD1008130390 Kiev International Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[Telephone report from Simferopol by correspondent Lyudmila (Syvak) to studio correspondent Volodymyr Slipko]

[Excerpt] [(Syvak)] there is a presidential decree allowing Tatars to settle on Crimean territory. The main demand being made by the Crimean Tatars is that they should be allocated land with housing, but there is no housing for them, nor kindergardens. The first of September is approaching—where will the children go to school?

[Slipko] So, as I understand it, the immigrants have been thrown in the deep end, so to speak?

[(Syvak)] No one was prepared for them here. In this respect, it is the fault of the standing commission which is supposed to have resolved this problem, but the matter never gets beyond the talking stage. The commission proposes a single solution—the gradual resettlement of the Crimean Tatars—but it is impossible to achieve this. How does one decide the timing, according to which criteria? How does one decide who should resettle today, and who tomorrow?

[Slipko] It would be interesting to know how local Crimeans are reacting to the resettlement of the Crimean Tatars....

[(Syvak), interrupting] In different ways. Some are sympathetic and consider the resettlement is necessary. After all, the Crimean Tatars ought to return to their homeland, to the homeland of their ancestors. But there is a proportion of the population opposed to it, seeing it as a threat to themselves. The housing situation in Crimea is very acute; Crimeans themselves don't have enough housing.

[Slipko] Can't the local authorities resolve the problem of Crimean Tatars?

[(Syvak)] The local authorities can't cope at the moment without the assistance of all-Union organizations. The situation is complicated by the fact that the authorities neglected this problem for years, and even where they did resolve it, it wasn't for the benefit of Crimean Tatars.

New trends have appeared within the Tatar population, the National Movement—political demands have appeared for the creation of an Islamic Republic, for Crimean autonomy. The root of this lies in the inactivity of the authorities, in my opinion, and if it continues it could lead to serious national conflicts. It is important to reach a compromise, especially as the patience of the Crimean Tatar people is running out. Above all, there should be some delegation and reliance on the initiative of the Crimean Tatars themselves. [passage omitted]

## Labor Protests in Semfiropol

*LD1008174790 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] Representatives of labor collectives in Semfiropol have picketed the building of the oblast Soviet of People's Deputies and demanded that the Crimean Tatars, who are seizing lands in suburbs and villages without any authorization, be called to order. They warned that if the bodies of power do not take measures to protect the interests of the local population, then the workers of the Crimean oblast center enterprises will be forced to go on strike. In connection with the unauthorized seizure of lands, a tense situation has come about in some other rayons of the oblast. Their inhabitants set up a Crimea association [krym] to counteract those actions.

The meeting of the Crimean Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies Presidium was devoted to a discussion of the situation that can lead to an aggravation of the conflicts. The representatives of labor collectives and the Crimean Tatars were present. It was noted that the decisions on the return of the exiles to their homeland, which were adopted by the state bodies, have not so far been backed up by any specific measures, necessary material resources, or a clear-cut program. Criticism was expressed over the law-enforcement bodies failing to stop illegal actions. A decision was adopted to alienate the lands in the suburbs of Simferopol and resort towns and transfer them to the control of the local soviets so that they themselves can solve the issues relating to the apportionment of allotments for individual housing construction. Executive committees were advised to step up the work on solving all those questions. A commission of the oblast soviet has been set up for investigating reasons for unauthorized seizure of lands and the conflict situations connected to it.

## State Problems Body Meets

*LD1008201490 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS—A session of the state commission for Crimean Tatar problems has been held in Simferopol, it was announced here today.

The session, chaired by Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Vitaliy Doguzhiyev, discussed ways to organise the implementation of the Soviet Government's resolution of July 11 on immediate measures connected with the comeback of Crimean Tatars to Crimean region.

The resolution envisages settling in 1990 of 8,400 families that arrived in Crimean region before June 1, putting into operation of 80,000 square meters of housing in 1991 and the construction of social sphere units. In order to ensure job placement for returning people, it is planned to create some 10,000 jobs by the end of 1991.

The resolution notes that Crimean Tatars' comeback to Crimean region should be conducted on a voluntary and organised basis and in accordance with the order and terms, determined in the state programme.

The state commission noted that Soviet and economic organisations of Crimean region and the Ukraine have begun work to carry out the immediate measures. Some 90,000 Crimean Tartars have returned to the region in an unorganised manner by now. Since November 1989, 9,300 families have settled in a new place, including 4,500 families that have received land plots, 3,600 families that have bought houses and 1,200 families that have been given flats in state and departmental houses.

At the same time, the discussion revealed that there is no clear-cut plan in the republic and in the region to implement measures envisaged by the Soviet Government's resolution and the material and technical supplies of the construction work have not been elaborated properly.

Additional difficulties in the realisation of the envisaged measures arise due to unorganised comeback of Crimean Tatars to the region and unauthorised capture of land, including that worked by collective and state farms.

The state commission considers it inadmissible that returning Crimean Tatars capture lands without permission by local Soviet bodies of Crimean.

The commission suggested that the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and the Crimean Executive Committee expedite the elaboration of a plan for Crimean Tatars' placement in Crimean region, increase the production of local construction materials and set up sepcial building organisations, including those comprising Crimean Tatars, to build housing and social sphere units.

The commission has also determined problems that are to be resolved by the Soviet Government.

## Ivashko Explains Departure From Ukrainian Body

*90UN2413A Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jul 90 p 3*

[Article by Colonel A. Polyakov: "From Declaration to Laws"]

[Text] Discussion of the concept of the formation of a government of the republic is continuing at the session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. Various versions are being proposed. Their main substance is the replacement of former ministries with new ones and with more capable structures of economic management, culture, and social support.

For the time being, the session is working without a chairman. In the meantime, Ukrainian television has carried an interview with Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Chairman V. Ivashko, who has resigned and who is now deputy general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He flatly rejected the charge of opportunistic considerations. The main thing in his reaching the sudden decision, in his own words, was the "insufficiently just demand to recall delegates from the party congress." In addition, he emphasized that deputies must work more prudently and responsibly.

As if affirming such a mood of the session, L. Kravchuk, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, observed in an interview on republic television that all groups would literally disappear at the session during the adoption of the Declaration of Sovereignty. At the same time, he said that the essence of the declaration is only a directive for work and a reflection of the aspirations of the people of the Ukraine. It is necessary to supplement the declaration with specific laws and, mainly, with productive work. The session is faced with the adoption of very important resolutions: to elect a chairman of the Supreme Soviet and to approve the composition of the government of the republic.

At the evening session on Wednesday, 27 candidates were nominated for the post of chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. The recommendation of certain deputies to curtail the time for discussing candidate programs did not find due understanding. The session began hearing all candidates nominated to the post of chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the republic.

## Gurenko Visits, Meets Workers in Donbass 9-11 Aug

*LD1108162790 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Text] Gurenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, was in the Donbass 9-11 August. He met workers, communists, and leaders of party organizations. The conversations dealt with the political situation in the republic and the need for party unity.

## Kiev Strikers Seek Solution to Chernobyl Problems

### 'Ecological Strike' Held 9 Aug

*LD1008112790 Kiev International Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[Text] The Inter-Party Assembly, which unites opposition parties and groups—with the exception of the People's Movement of the Ukraine and the Ukrainian Republican Party—called upon citizens of Kiev to organize an all-city ecological strike of warning today, with demands for the resolution of problems stemming from the catastrophe at the Chernobyl atomic power station.

This decision was upheld at a several-thousand-strong meeting held in the center of Kiev at the end of July. The strike was declared for 1400 Kiev time and was to last two hours. The city procurator's bureau officially warned the leaders of the city strike committee against holding the strike. The procurator's bureau noted that despite the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet decision on urgent measures to protect the Ukraine's citizens against the consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe, outlining a program of action for government organizations, the strike committee was resorting to methods which destabilize an already extremely tense situation.

As I was told this evening by the city strike committee, a strike was held at nine out of the 38 enterprises which had earlier agreed to take part in this strike. I would like to point out that at the time I received this information, reports had not come in as yet from all enterprises.

Also, at the footwear factory, for example, five workshops were on strike; this is almost 500 workers. Three workshops were on strike at the engine works, two at the Arsenal factory, whereas according to the local strike committee in Kiev, the entire furniture factory was on strike at Brovary, on the outskirts of Kiev, where the administration supported the demands for resolving problems stemming from the catastrophe at the Chernobyl atomic power station. Meetings were held at some enterprises.

### Dontesk Area Shows Improvements

*LD1008214490 Kiev International Service in English 2000 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Excerpt] According to a report today by the news department of the executive committee of the Ukrainian interparty assembly, 16 enterprises of the Ukraine's capital and Kiev region took part in a strike of warning organized upon the initiative of the assembly to achieve the solution of the problems connected with the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. For two hours, 16 enterprises interrupted their work. [passage omitted]

And here is a bit of information from Donetsk region: The executive council of the (Kansev) City Soviet of People's Deputies approved the decision to grant the right of cost-free use of public transport by all the participants in the liquidation of the aftereffects of the Chernobyl disaster. They were also guaranteed certain privileges in purchasing food products, consumer goods, making use of the services and medical aid.

## Lenin Statue Removed From Ternopol City

*LD1208104690 Kiev International Service in English 2300 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Excerpt] A monument to Vladimir Lenin has been removed from the central square of Ternopol city in western Ukraine. [passage omitted] As reported by (Vyacheslav Nagorda), the museum of local history where the Lenin monument had been taken will now have a collection of all the monuments dismantled in that region. The officers of the local procurator's office believe it was an act of vandalism. They appealed to the city soviet to revoke its decision, but no action was taken. Now the procurator intends to appeal to the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine.

## Unsanctioned Youth Meetings in Kiev Deplored

*90UN2413B Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Jul 90 p 3*

[Article by M. Derimov: "By Celebrating Such Dates, the People Are Insulted; Notes Regarding One Announcement"]

[Text] While walking along the streets of Kiev on Sunday, 1 July, I saw an announcement on a bulletin board signed by the not unknown Union of Independent Ukrainian Youth (SNUM), one of the affiliates of the Ukrainian Republican Party (URP). It informed of an event that was to have been held the day before, if one is to believe what was written, on Saturday, 30 July [as published]. So that I learned of this action by the SNUM members too late. But the text of the announcement itself really astonished me: SNUM reported that a rally was to be held in Kiev on October Revolution Square dedicated to "the day of proclamation of the restoration of the Ukrainian state on 30 June 1941 in Lvov."

It is probably necessary to explain to the younger Kiev residents in what way the announcement astonished me and what implication in it is clearly insulting to the Ukrainian people.

We will recall the long well-known facts of the history of World War II (but perhaps already somewhat forgotten). At the end of June of the tragic year 1941, the hitlerite invaders and their hirelings from the Bandera "legions" set up by the abwehr [Nazi intelligence and counterintelligence organ] burst into Lvov. Massive reprisals were started against Jews and Poles, and against Russians and Ukrainians, who were not guilty of anything. And the accomplices in these bloody affairs—ringleaders of the OUN [Association of Ukrainian Nationalists]—having assembled on 30 June in Lvov, concocted the so-called "act of proclamation of the Ukrainian state." In particular, it contained such traitorous words as: "A restored Ukrainian state will cooperate closely with the national-socialist Great Germany, which, under the leadership of the Leader (written with a capital letter!—M.D.) Adolph Hitler will create a new order in Europe and in the world..."

Falsifying history, OUN members hiding in the West erased these grovelling lines from the "act," but they were in the text of the "act" printed in July 1941 by newspapers of the western Ukraine, which was occupied by the fascists. Also erased from the lists of participants in the 30 June mob was Ernst Eikern, chief of abwehr command 202, and Hans Kokha, a collaborator in the central apparatus of the Abwehr, and other Hitlerites who participated directly in the formation of the puppet "government" of Yaroslavl Stetsko, an assistant to Stepan Bandera. What kind of ignoramuses or cynics do they have to be to call for a celebration of the black day of 30 June 1941, which is directly related to the tragedy of the Lvov ghetto, and to the horrors of Babi Yar and the martyr's death of the Kortelis'! How can one insult one's people this way, insolently adding to its "heroes" those who helped the fascists enslave and destroy the Ukraine!

But was the blasphemous rally held? In order to find out, I went to the republic Ministry of Internal Affairs and this is what I was told.

At about 1820 last Saturday, about 60 SNUM members assembled on October Square in Kiev. There were yellow-blue and black-red flags, and there was a poster with the words "Glory to Stepan Bandera!" Orators with the help of a megaphone tried to get something across to passers-by. The unsanctioned rally ended at 1900 hours.

Unfortunately this was not all. Significantly more imposing sanctioned and unsanctioned actions on the occasion of the "act" concocted 49 years ago by accomplices of the fascist invaders were held in a number of settlements of the western Ukraine.

The yellow-blue and black-red rally with portraits of Bandera, Shukevich, and Metropolitan Sheptitskiy were on Lvov's Market Square on that Saturday. Before several thousand listeners, O. Vitovich, the cochairman of SNUM, significantly talked about the fact that, in addition to a parliamentary struggle, an armed struggle is possible, and he urged getting ready for it by establishing "independent armed forces." A resolution was adopted at the rally with a recommendation to declare the day of 30 June "a national holiday."

And in Ivano-Frankovsk, within the framework of a "celebration" of this very black date, SNUM members again attempted to lay a wreath made of barbed wire and bearing a cynical inscription at the V.I. Lenin monument. What is happening? It was not very long ago that two SNUM members who committed the same kind of infamy in Kiev were humanely released after the intercession of some Ukrainian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] people's deputies. Thus, will the law really not be observed once again this time as well?

Yes, they are indeed trying to impose the black dates on us as "holidays." And an ominous black shadow stretches out from dates such as these...

## Internal Affairs Minister Visits Moldavia

*90UN2548A Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 24 Jul 90 p 2*

[MOLDOVA-PRES report: "Visit to Moldova"]

[Text] V.V. Bakatin, member of the Presidential Council and USSR Minister of Internal Affairs, was on a working visit in Moldova for two days. He met with M.I. Snegur, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldova SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic]; M.G. Druk, prime minister of the republic; P.K. Luchinskiy, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Moldova Communist Party; and I.D. Khadyrke, first deputy to the chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldova SSR and chairman of the Moldova People's Front. He also familiarized himself with the work of the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The USSR minister also visited a number of cities and rayons where he had talks in departments of internal affairs. He received objective information on the sociopolitical situation in the republic and about measures in the fight against crime undertaken by the Moldova MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs]. In a speech before the most active members of the ministry, he assessed the crime situation in the republic and in the country as a whole as very unfavorable. Its roots, he emphasized, stem from the economic crisis that has hit the country, which has generated a "shadow economy" and profiteering on enormous scales. Recently interethnic relations have become extremely acute in some regions of the country. This frequently leads to bloodshed and senseless human losses. A resolution of the problems that have piled up depends in a most direct way on the success of perestroyka and is tied to the conclusion of a Union treaty and the transition to a market economy. The USSR minister noted that our department also needs perestroyka.

Incidentally, as Major General I.G. Kostash, minister of the Moldova MVD, informed the MOLDOVA-PRESS correspondent, he understood and supported measures for a radical restructuring of the work of the republic's internal affairs organs. Such as, for example, the manning of troops of the Moldova MVD with draftees from its territory, the creation of municipal and federal police, and the application of progressive innovations acquired abroad in this area. To study these, trips will be organized for our employees in the near future to Romania, Italy, the United States, and other countries. Along with the adoption of legislative acts that ensure greater protection for militia employees in the performance of their duties and the protection of the honor and dignity of citizens, improvements are being made in the material-technical equipping of workers and in their selection and training, and their salaries will be increased.

During the visit to the republic, V.V. Bakatin had conversations with representatives of various social movements. As a member of the President's Council who holds radical views, he called on them for a dialogue and for ways to consolidate cooperation.

## Moldavian Party Chief Talks to Journalists

*90UN2553A Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVII in Russian 21 Jul 90 p 2*

[G. Dzhordzhev report: "Do Not Go Rushing Off to the Funeral"]

[Text] On his return from Moscow on Monday after the 28th CPSU Congress, P.K. Luchinskiy, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, met with journalists from republic publications. Let me say right away that those who were expecting some sensational statement from Petr Kirillovich, or some gripping story of events behind closed doors, were out of luck. In his remarks the leader of Moldavia's Communists confirmed the official assessment of the party forum and condemned Yeltsin and those who ostentatiously resigned from the CPSU and also, as was to be expected, the insinuations against Yakovlev made at the congress.

"The party and Gorbachev have been leading perestroyka and there is nothing and no one with which to replace them at this stage," P.K. Luchinskiy said. "Let us not merely criticize the Bodyul and Brezhnev period. Now we must work... I did not expect manna from heaven at the congress and I place greater hopes in myself."

In fact, the republic communist organization has gained great freedom of action, almost independence. What next? What is the position of the leader of Moldavia's Communists? How highly can we place the party's chances under market conditions and a multiparty system? And what if the Communists have to become the opposition? These were the first questions asked of P.K. Luchinskiy by a correspondent from one of the Lithuanian newspapers. Petr Kirillovich stated that he is not assuming a firm stance.

"Our entire life is opposition," he said. "Now it is favorable to be in the opposition. You can criticize everything but are responsible for nothing. Our party, which has abandoned its monopoly on power, will in the future too conduct itself in a gentlemanly manner, competing honestly with other political formations."

Here we must make a small digression. During the time 28th CPSU Congress was taking place in Moscow, the Moldavian People's Front Congress was taking place in Kishinev, and, as is known, a decision was adopted to dissociate itself from the Communists because the goals of the front and of the party are incompatible. Of course, those members of the Moldavian People's Front who are still sitting at two tables while formally in the Moldavian Communist Party should finally choose "their" organization.

This creates new conditions for the Moldavian Communist Party and deprives it, not as a declaration but in fact, of its larger share of power in republic state organs, for many top state posts are now occupied precisely by members of the Moldavian People's Front.

In this delicate situation, P.K. Luchinskiy is still optimistic.

"It used to be enough just to criticize the Communists for anything and everything," he said. "Now the responsibility for the fate of the republic also lies with the Moldavian People's Front, which has still not proclaimed itself a party, but essentially is."

Well, time will be the real judge. It will put everyone in his place—who will survive and flourish, who will leave the political arena.

To all appearances the Communists of Moldavia are trying to "enliven" their work and in the future will not shrink from a realistic assessment of the disposition of political forces in the republic. The new party tactics, on the basis of which all republic Communist Party first secretaries are now members of the Politburo, will promote a strengthening of the party and cement its ranks by copying the federal principle in development of the USSR, and also in accordance with the designs of the Communists. P.K. Luchinskiy also includes in the reserves for strengthening the party the resignation from it of "wavering Communists" through a so-called process of self-purging.

Here the Komsomol [Leninist Communist Youth League] precedent comes to mind. When an epidemic of resignations of young people from the VLKSM [All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League] started two years ago, the organizing functionaries declared that they were "getting rid of the ballast," or that "with each resignation the Komsomol becomes stronger." But they did not show the other side of the coin—that young people had stopped joining the VLKSM. Now the entire absurdity of such statements has become obvious. It can be fully suggested that for the first time in its history, the Komsomol has been ahead of the party...by two years. For no matter what fine words the organization used to calm itself, if people are leaving it, it is doomed—if not to death, then to a third-place role in society, this is already clear. If the Communists agree to take on these roles, no one will be able to interfere with what they want; even that almighty history in which we always set such hopes...

However, P.K. Luchinskiy claims that at this moment the inflow of new members to the party and the outflow of members from it are about the same. Well then, it remains to be hoped that the young Communists will not later turn out to be "ballast."

Finally, I would like to disperse certain rumors. For example, the rumor that the Moldavian Communist Party is already selling off its property and has supposedly already sold the Central Committee building for as much as $30 million. How many times it has been claimed that the Moldavian people make mountains out of molehills. All that is happening is that with the cooperation of foreign companies, the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee hotel will be refurbished as a high-class four-star hotel. As for the rest... Let me quote the words of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary: "Rumors of our death have been somewhat exaggerated..."

## Moldavian Party Ideology Commission Meets

*90UN2557A Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 21 Jul 90 p 2*

[Article by V. Atamanenko under the rubric "In the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee": "Meeting of the Ideological Commission"]

[Text] **After the 17th Moldova Communsit Party Congress, departments in the structure of its Central Committee which repeated the functions of identical departments in ministries, divisions, and other state organizations were abolished. Now coordination work by the primary party organizations is being carried out by four standing commissions of the Communist Party of Moldova Central Committee led by Central Committee secretaries. Their strategy and work tactics are analyzed periodically at meetings of the commissions.**

A regular session of the Ideological Commission of the Central Committee took place on 18 July and was chaired by Ye. Sobor, deputy secretary of the Communist Party of Moldova Central Committee. It discussed radical changes in the activities of the party organizations in the light of new conditions in the sociopolitical life of the republic. Serious debates took place around the draft concept entitled "Basic Trends in the Ideological Work of the Communist Party of Moldova." The concept proposes main tasks for the educational and ideological efforts of the Communist Party of Moldova under conditions of a multiparty system, of a new democratic mechanism of influence over the masses, and of the stabilization of interethnic relations, and it proposes tasks for the party press, methods of cooperation with various sociopolitical movements and organizations, and spheres of influence over education, science, and culture. It stipulates measures for the reorganization of the leadership of ideological processes.

This discussion was an analysis of the document in its first reading, and it may very possibly become a chapter in a new program of the independent activity of the republic's party organizations. Many constructive ideas and proposals were expressed by members of the Ideological Commission R. Odinets, G. Rusnak, V. Myrzak, Yu. Raskulev, A. Zavtur, L. Skalnoy, I. Kostandoglo, and others. It was recommended that the document be edited and proposed at the plenum of the Communist Party of Moldova Central Committee coming up at the beginning of August.

Participants in the meeting exchanged opinions on the most important trends in the work of the Ideological Commission, on the draft decree of the Communist Party of Moldova Central Committee Bureau "On Introducing the SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] of Moldova Supreme Soviet's Draft Ruling 'On Improving the Material Security and Social Protections of the Republic's Teachers' Into the System of Legislative Initiative." The draft contains arguments and specific proposals for increasing the wages of the republic's body of teachers by 30-40 percent.

The text of an appeal to SSR of Moldova people's deputies and the people of the republic was adopted.

### Belorussian Communist Party Changes Structure

*LD1108084190 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Glod]

[Text] Minsk August 11 TASS—Changes in the structure of the Communist Party apparatus have occurred in several areas of Belorussia.

The abolition of district Communist Party committees as a link between the city party committee and party organisations was announced in Grodno. The district and city party committees merged in Soligorsk. It was decided to trim by one third the apparatus of the district, city and regional party committees in Vitebsk Region.

"In my view, a normal process of optimizing party apparatus is under way," Vasiliy Boris, head of the organisational and party work department of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, commented on these facts.

"It was caused by the change in the functions of party committees at the present stage. The management of the economy and the social development of regions is handed over to soviets of people's deputies.

"Party officials can now concentrate on the work with people: to engage in sociological research, draw forecasts and foster dialogues with all social and professional groups of the population.

"In this situation, some city party organisations decided that they no longer need district committees. In other cities, party officials did not dissolve district committees but trimmed their staff almost by half. The most sensible decision is sought in each specific situation.

"Communists themselves make this decision. Freedom of action, which party committees of various levels received after the 28th Soviet Communist Party Congress, is manifest here. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee does not impose a uniform view in tackling these issues," Boris said.

### Civic Council Founded in Belorussia

*LD1108223890 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2007 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[From the "Television News Service" program]

[Text] The formation of a Civic Council [Grazhdanskiy Sovet] has been announced in Belorussia. This organization will be composed of representatives of strike committees, the workers' union, and the republican People's Front. To judge from the first steps of the Civic Council, the republican parliament now has a unique sort of shadow cabinet.

## Caucasus

### Armenian Government Resigns, New Premier Named

#### New Government Proposed

*NC1308100090 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0900 GMT 13 Aug 90*

[Text] The first session of the 12th convocation of the Armenian Supreme Soviet is continuing deliberations today. As you already know, during the previous days the [draft] declaration on the political status of Armenia, the list of the standing commissions of the Supreme Soviet, and the standing orders were under discussion. After a long debate the entire interim standing orders of the Supreme Soviet were finally confirmed.

Vladimir Markaryants, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, addressed the session this morning and then submitted the government's resignation.

The session then undertook to form a new government for the republic. Levon Ter-Petrosyan, chairman of the Supreme Soviet, briefly enumerated the issues requiring the attention of the chairman of the Council of Ministers. Using the authority of his position, he proposed Vazgen Manukyan, a lecturer at Yerevan State University, candidate of physics-mathematics sciences, and a member of Karabakh Committee and of the administrative board of the Armenian Pannational Movement, as candidate for the post of the chairman of the Council of Ministers and (?gave brief general information) [about the candidate].

Vazgen Manukyan then presented his program.

The session is continuing its deliberations.

#### Ter-Petrosyan in New Government

*LD1308115590 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Aug 90*

[Text] The chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Armenia, Levon Ter-Petrosyan, has stated that the new government of the republic will be nonparty and not a coalition one. This will be a government of specialists. Mr. Ter-Petrosyan, the leader of the Armenian National Movement, was elected chairman of parliament. Recently he met in Moscow with top officials of the Soviet Government, the Committee for State Security, and Ministry of Internal Affairs. In an interview for the weekly KOMMERSANT he said there's an agreement that the presidential decree on disarming and disbanding unlawful military formations in the republic will be carried out by Armenia itself. Those units which will not comply with the decisions of the Supreme Soviet will be disbanded and the remainder will be made part of the militia.

### Manukyan Elected New Premier

*LD1308144890 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Aug 90*

[Text] We have just received a report from Yerevan: At the session of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian Republic today, Markaryants, chairman of the Council of Ministers, made a statement on the government's resignation. He stressed that he fully acknowledged the difficult time in which this step was taken, but he was acting in keeping with the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic Constitution. The resignation was accepted. The Council of Ministers was instructed to carry out its functions until the formation of a new body of executive power.

Using his privilege, Levon Ter-Petrosyan, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Armenia, proposed Manukyan, lecturer of Yerevan State University, to the post of head of government. At the evening session the results of the secret ballot were read out. By a majority of votes, Manukyan was elected chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Armenian Republic. The new head of government of the republic is not yet 50 years old. He is a specialist in the field of applied mathematics, married, with three children.

We await details of the work of the session from our correspondent.

### Armenian Deputies Debate Independence Declaration

*OW1108035790 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[Report by N. Nazaryan; from the "120 Minutes" program]

[Text] [Announcer] We have already reported that Levon Ter-Petrosyan, the newly elected chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet, is visiting Moscow. He is carrying on talks here relating to the normalization of the situation in the republic and in particular talks in connection with the implementation of the presidential decree on disarming illegal military groups.

At a press conference, the head of the Armenian parliament declared that normalization of the situation in the republic is possible without the interference of the Soviet Army and Internal Troops of the MVD. At the same time, the discussion of the question of the republic's sovereignty is continuing at the Supreme Soviet session. Here is our report:

[Video shows Armenian Supreme Soviet in session] [Nazaryan] The work of the new Armenian parliament is (?continuing). The main event of recent days—not counting the election of 44-year-old scientist and Orientalist Levon Ter- Petrosyan to the post of Supreme Soviet chairman, of course—was the beginning of the discussion of the declaration of Armenia's independence. Of the dozens of drafts of this important document submitted to the session for review by a variety of organizations, the commission for working out the declaration put together—if I can put it that way—three main versions which presently are being discussed by the deputies.

The main questions being debated, of course, are the questions of language, ownership of land and mineral wealth, and citizenship. As a matter of fact, one version proposes that all Armenians, regardless of their country of residence, can be citizens of Armenia with all the ensuing rights. The declaration must determine the political status of the republic, its name, and state symbols—the flag, coat of arms, and anthem.

However, the main thing is the attitude toward independence. There are differences on this issue. Some deputies propose simply proclaiming it, while others, on the contrary, propose declaring its reestablishment, independence having been violated on 2 December 1920. Possibly no other question at the session has been debated so ardently and with such great interest. The debate is continuing and will apparently continue for some time to come.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1616 GMT on 10 August in a report on the debates by ARMENPRESS correspondent Gagik Melkumyan adds: "Armenian leader Levon Ter-Petrosyan told lawmakers in Yerevan today that the situation in the republic can be normalised without interference by the Soviet Army and Interior troops.

["Leaders of the Armenian National Army said they are prepared to submit to the republic's parliament, he said."

[The TASS report also adds: "The path taken by the Soviet Baltic republics is unacceptable to Armenia, according to Ter-Petrosyan."]

### Armenian Supreme Soviet Favors Secession

*LD1008142190 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1200 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[From the"Television News Service" program]

[Text] In Armenia: During debates at the Supreme Soviet on the declaration on sovereignty, the majority of speakers are in favor of secession from the Soviet Union.

On the Armenia-Azerbaijan border ,the Azerbaijani village of (Gadzhilar) was shelled on the night of 8-9 August.

## Ter-Petrosyan Briefs Deputies on Moscow Talks

### Speaks to Supreme Soviet

*NC1008122590 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0900 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] The first session of the 12th convocation of the Armenian Republic Supreme Soviet continues deliberations today. During the morning session, Levon Ter-Petrosyan, chairman of the Armenian Republic Supreme Soviet, gave an report on his Moscow visit and consultations, which in effect turned into negotiations between Armenia and the central authorities.

Negotiations and talks were held with Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Bakatin, USSR internal affairs minister; Kryuchkov, chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security; and Khasbulatov, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation. Ashot Manucharyan, Ambardzum Galstyan, and USSR People's Deputy Galina Saraboysova accompanied Ter-Petrosyan at the bilateral talks.

Levon Ter-Petrosyan made public his message to the USSR president in which he considered his Moscow visit successful and productive.

The session endorsed the results of Ter-Petrosyan's visit to Moscow. The session then resumed discussion of the draft declarations on the political status of the republic.

### Message to Gorbachev Viewed

*NC1108082990 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1630 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Message USSR President Mikail Gorbachev from Levon Ter-Petrosyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet— date not given]

[Text] A new parliament was recently formed in the Armenian Republic, and its leadership was elected. Our activities emphasize the people's efforts and concordance.

We feel that it will be possible for us to try, without foreign (?intervention), to find ways to emerge from the difficult social-political situation. But time is needed for this.

As you know, it was because of all this that the Armenian Supreme Soviet (?undertook) to implement the president's 25 July decree in the republic. It would be beneficial to emerge from the dissension that has been created.

We think that the issue of armed organizations in Armenia can end successfully in all aspects if the deadline set in the president's decree is extended by three months. We hope to receive a favorable response from the Soviet leadership in the solution to this issue.

[Signed] Levon Ter-Petrosyan, chairman of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Supreme Soviet.

### Holds First Press Conference

*PM1308132990 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 90 Morning Edition p 2*

[N. Andreyev report: "L. Ter-Petrosyan's First News Conference"]

[Text] IZVESTIYA has already reported that Levon Akopovich Ter-Petrosyan has been elected chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet. He is 45 years old. He is an orientalist by education, a doctor of philological sciences. He has been the head of the "Karabakh" committee since 1988. He was arrested 10 December that same year with other activists from this movement. He was released owing to the support of the country's democratic forces (Academician A. Sakharov, in particular, spoke in his defense).

Levon Ter-Petrosyan's election was further confirmation of the following trend in the democratic process: The opposition is coming to power. Straight after his election he gave IZVESTIYA correspondent S. Bablumyan an interview. In response to the question of how he views the situation in the republic, the Supreme Soviet chairman pointed out:

"Armenia is experiencing the same socioeconomic difficulties as the whole country. Admittedly, we have our own, so to speak, specific features. Primarily, the problem of Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, which is a very serious worry to people. Then there are the problems of the disaster zone, refugees, and, lastly, the tension provoked by the presence of armed detachments. It is important to note here that criminal elements creating an explosive situation in the republic have joined the healthy forces, as is often the case."

Ter-Petrosyan has been in Moscow, where he has had meetings and conversations with N. Ryzhkov, V. Bakatin, and V. Kryuchkov. At a news conference Ter-Petrosyan told Soviet and foreign correspondents about the results of these talks and also about the problems facing the republic.

There were three main topics: the fulfillment of USSR President M. Gorbachev's decree on disarming illegal troop formations, the problems of Armenian state independence, and the problems of Nagorno-Karabakh. Ter-Petrosyan said that figures on the numerical strength of the Armenian National Army have been grossly exaggerated and, according to him, it contains no more than 5,000 men. He expressed surprise as to why neither the MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] or the KGB are denying the rumors of a 170,000-strong army. As for disarming the Armenian National Army, Ter-Petrosyan said that he needs time to get this process under control. He confirmed that the USSR president's decree will be fulfilled, but stressed that this will be done by his own efforts.

Ter-Petrosyan said that the idea that Armenia can only survive alongside the Russians has been earnestly put about for 70 years. In his opinion, Armenians are today ridding themselves of this complex; the Armenian Republic is in a position to be free and to pursue an autonomous domestic and foreign policy. The Armenian Supreme Soviet chairman advocates direct ties with the outside world and with other Union republics. He does not see any need for a Union treaty, but if one is drawn up it must, he believes, constitute a kind of coordinating document, and there is no need at all for a Union Constitution and all-Union laws.

"We are ready for talks with Azerbaijan," Ter-Petrosyan said. "There are grounds for compromise solutions." In his opinion, the restoration of Soviet power in Nagorno-Karabakh and the renewal of the operation of Soviet laws there must be the first step toward this. He believes that the prospects of establishing good relations with Armenia's neighbors—Georgia, Turkey, Iran, and Azerbaijan—are favorable. As for his opinion of the idea of an all-Caucasian home, Ter-Petrosyan said that this proposal—which was put forward by Georgia's "greens"—is a noble one, but one that looks somewhat romantic in present conditions.

In response to a question from IZVESTIYA as to who is now in opposition to the new republic leadership, Ter-Petrosyan expressed the opinion that the Communist Party could constitute such a force, bearing in mind the fact that it has a powerful organizational structure and its deputies have considerable representation in parliament. But the impression is that the party is now demoralized and unable to make its presence felt with any authority, he added. Ter-Petrosyan said that an accord has been secured with V. Kryuchkov to the effect that the republic's KGB will not conceal information from the republic's leadership.

### Further on Press Conference

*LD1108193490 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Armenian Supreme Soviet session is continuing its work. Our correspondent reports:

[Correspondent V. Nazaryan] Today the deputies spent the whole day forming the republic Supreme Soviet's commission. It is proposed to form 16 such permanent working bodies, on issues of deputy ethics, human rights, local self-administration, external relations, and so on. It is proposed to create a separate commission on the earthquake zone and a system of reconstruction work.

After the evening session, for the first time a press conference was held here by Levon Ter-Petrosyan, chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet, for Soviet and foreign correspondents accredited to the session. Touching on questions concerning normalization of the situation in the republic—and the majority were about this—Levon Ter-Petrosyan stressed that many armed groups had already stated their readiness to swear loyalty to the new Armenian parliament. From this healthy majority, additional militia detachments will be created which will carry out the struggle to strengthen law and order against forces operating outside the law. He also named a definitive term—three months.

[Begin Ter-Petrosyan recording] This term was determined by us in Moscow during the talks with Bakatin, Kryuchkov, and Ryzhkov. This is connected with the fact that in order to implement the planned measures, time is needed to create these structures. It seems to me that this term is sufficient. [end recording]

### Interviewed on Situation

*LD1208104790 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0640 GMT 12 Aug 90*

[Excerpt] [Announcer] Our special correspondent Leonid Lazarevich is at the present time working in Yerevan. I will now switch to him for an account of events in the republic.

[Lazarevich] Good day, comrade listeners. Good day to the Mayak team. I want to speak about the latest news, but I will start by reminding you that the new parliament has recently assembled in Armenia, and it has elected its new leaders. Well, the leader of parliament, Levon Ter-Petrosyan, chairman of the Supreme Soviet, sent an appeal to the USSR president. This appeal is published in today's edition of the KOMMUNIST newspaper. It states that in its acivities the parliament will rely on the assistance and consent of the people. At present the parliament considers it possible through common efforts to resolve the complex sociopolitical situation without outside interference, but time is required for this. The apeal to the president goes on to say I think that the problem of armed groups in Armenia can be successfully solved in all respects if the deadline applying to the presidential decree is postponed by three months—the decree in question being the one on the weapons being handed over by armed detachments.

Ter-Petrosyan, chairman of the Supreme Soviet, held a news conference here in Armenia yesterday. His very first news conference—he was recently elected, as you know—took place in Moscow. Yesterday's was his first in Yerevan, and very many people attended it.

Naturally, questions arose concerning the armed formations. Levon Ter-Petrosyan said that no authority will ever reconcile itself to armed formations that are not subordinated to the law, and will naturally oppose them. He stressed that all the armed formations existing in the country must be subordinated to the state.

Well, you know, the people who have been at parliament—Armenian journalists, others from Moscow and other Union republics, and foreigners—have noticed that parliament is very strongly guarded. In particular, many people belonging to the local irregular militia are surrounding parliament and are located in adjoining streets.

Well, I asked Levon Ter-Petrosyan about this. Listen to a recording that I made immediately after the news conference:

[Begin recording] [Lazarevich] You said at the meeting the KGB, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and various detachments have amalgamated their efforts here to guard parliament. Please tell us what has brought this about.

[Ter-Petrosyan] There is no real threat, but individual incidents cannot be ruled out, because, as you know, we have a very acute sociopolitical situation in Armenia and one cannot rule out individual acts. It is to avoid these that we have strengthened the guard.

[Lazarevich] Please excuse me, but there was some firing into the air here in the square yesterday morning.

[Ter-Petrosyan] This was at the same time a provocation and a crime punishable by law. Acount will be taken of all these occurrences. [end recording]

[Lazarevich] There was also talk about many other matters. In particular, Levon Ter-Petrosyan said that he is in favor of talks with Azerbaijan to solve the problem of Nagorno-Karabakh. He considers such talks essential, and referring to the mass information media said that it appears that Azerbaijan's leadership is agreeable to such talks, too. He said that these talks require a successful reestablishment of Soviet authority in Nagorno-Karabakh.

The news conference was a lengthy one, and there were many questions of all kinds. In particular, Levon Ter-Petrosyan said that the representatives in the new government to be formed will be included not through some party consideration, but only through their professional qualities. He said that the parliamentary press should not be subordinated to any parties. I would remind you that Levon Ter-Petroysyan himself represents the Armenian Nationwide Movement, but after his election as chairman of the Supreme Soviet he announced that he was leaving this movement. [passage omitted]

### Ter-Petrosyan Meets UN Official 12 Aug

*LD1108211890 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Text] Yerevan August 12 TASS—"The United Nations Organization and personally Perez de Cuellar are well informed of the situation in Armenia. They are following closely all the developments in your republic," Yasushi Akashi, U.N. under-secretary general, Department for Disarmament Affairs, told journalists. He paid a two-day visit to Armenia and became the first foreign representative received by Levon Ter-Petrosyan, new chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet.

During the conversation Ter-Petrosyan told Yasushi Akashi that at present Armenia's main tasks are the consolidation of democratic forces, the stabilisation of the social and political situation, the removal of consequences of the earthquake and the just settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh problem.

### Rallies, Shootings Reported in Armenia

*LD1008143890 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS—Demands for Armenia's secession from the Soviet Union, the creation of a national army, depolitisation of the Interior Ministry and the KGB and their withdrawal from Moscow's control were the main demands of representatives of a number of Armenian units and parties, made at two rallies in the Armenian capital, Yerevan on Thursday.

A Soviet Interior Ministry spokesman told TASS today that the rallies had been organised by leaders of units of the Armenian National Army, of the Independent Army of the Republican Party, the Association for National Self-Determination and the Union of Constitutional Law. Over 3,000 people participated in the rallies.

According to reports from the Soviet Interior Ministry received from Armenia, most citizens took a negative view of these calls and dispersed when the rallies ended.

Some 100 residents of Mastera village in the Talin District on Thursday broke into the building of the district department of the Interior Ministry and wreaked havoc. Windows and control panels were smashed and property damaged. There were no attempts to seize arms and ammunition. An investigation is being conducted.

The situation was alarming in a number of districts in Azerbaijan's Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic.

According to Soviet Interior Ministry information, militants fired on Avush village in the Ilyichev District from the side of Khachik village of Armenia's Ekhegnadzor District on Thursday.

On the evening, a group of Armenian militants who arrived in three trucks, opened submachine-gun fire on a military detail in the Shakhbuz District not far from Badamly and Shada towns. When fire was returned, the raiders dispersed. There was no loss of life.

According to the information of the Soviet Interior Ministry Press Centre, an unsanctioned rally was held in the Lenin Square in the Georgian Capital, Tbilisi, on Thursday. About 100 people participated in the rally. Speakers criticised the socialist system, demanded the improvement of living conditions and called "for the struggle to rid the Georgian people of 70-year long Communist domination".

### Yerevan Raykom Urges Independence From CPSU

*NC1208105390 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[From the republican press review]

[Text] YEREKOYAN YEREVAN reports the meeting of [Yerevan's] 26 commissars rayon party committee plenum. It discussed the political status of the Armenian Communist Party.

The plenum endorsed a declaration which states: The Armenian Communist Party should be a political organization independent of the CPSU with its own program and constitution and should come forward as a component of the political structure of the Armenian Republic.

The plenum believed that a congress of the Armenian Communist Party should be convened not later than September to establish an independent party.

### Ryzhkov, Azerbaijan's Mutalibov Meet 9 Aug

*LD1008193290 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] On 9 August Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met Mutalibov, president of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] and first secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee, in the Kremlin. The Azerbaijan leader described his conduct of the political situation in the region. He expressed his thoughts with regard to ways and methods for stabilizing the situation which has arisen there.

Mutalibov reported on the measures which are being undertaken by the republic's leadership to implement the USSR president's decree on outlawing the creation of armed formations not allowed by USSR legislation, on the confiscation of illegally held arms, and on stabilization of the political and economic situation in the republic.

The president of the Azerbaijan SSR also had thorough conversations in the Presidential Council, the CPSU Central Committee, the KGB, and the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs.

### Replacement of Azerbaijani Procurator Reported

*NC1308090190 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1730 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Text] In accordance with the instructions of the USSR procurator general, Ismaylov has been relieved of his duties as procurator of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] because of his appointment to another post. In accordance with the instructions of the president of the Azerbaijan SSR, the orders of the USSR procurator general, and Articles 166 and 167 of the USSR Constitution, Ismet Ismiloglu (?Gayibov) has been appointed procurator of the Azerbaijan SSR.

### 17 Dead in Azerbaijan Bus Explosion 10 Aug

*LD1008173490 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] According to data from the Azerbaijan Interior Ministry, at about 1100 this morning an explosion occurred on an inter-urban Tbilisi-Agdam bus on the Shamkor-Gyandzha road near the village of (Nadel). According to preliminary figures, 17 passengers died and 15 were injured, among them women and children. Medical assistance has been rendered to all the injured. The circumstances and causes of the explosion are being investigated.

### Azerbaijan, Belorussia Sign Agreement 10 Aug

*NC1308093990 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1730 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Text] An agreement was signed between the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] and the Belorussian SSR in the meeting hall of the Gulistan Palace in Baku on 10 August. Kebich, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers who is currently visiting Baku, signed the agreement on behalf of the Belorussian SSR, while Gasanov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, signed on behalf of the Azerbaijan SSR. The heads of the councils of ministers of the two republics made speechs after the signing of the agreement. The government of the Azerbaijan SSR held a reception in the honor of the guests from the Belorussian SSR.

Kebich and Gasanov visited the aluminum factory in Sumgait. A meeting was held by the Sumgait City Party Committee at which the production and [words indistinct], the construction of vacation centers and sanatoriums on the Caspian Sea, and other matters were discussed. Kebich and Gasanov also visited various parts of Sumgait.

### Baku Radio Reports Situation in Border Rayons

### 10 Aug

*NC1308091190 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1730 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] According to information received by AZERINFORM correspondents as of 1100 on 10 August, the situation in rayons of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] which border the Armenian SSR remains tense. Mamedov, minister of internal affairs of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, has reported that Armenian extremists have been particularly active along Il'ichevskiy Rayon's border with Armenia. Armed bandits are massing close to the Armenian residential area of Yerakh. On 9 August, they fired on the Azerbaijani town of Arus and then clashed with USSR Internal Affairs Ministry troops and militia units.

The attack was thwarted when their fire was returned. There were no casualties on the Azerbaijani side.

Abbasov, first secretary of the Tauzskiy Rayon Party Committee [Raykom], has said that a group of armed Armenians attacked the Azizbayev state farm near the town of Cheshmali on the night of 9-10 August. The bandits kidnapped two shepherds and stole 300 head of livestock. Mekhtiyev, first secretary of the Zangelanskiy Raykom, has disclosed that three helicopters, which bore no identification marks and which came from the direction of Armenia, flew over the areas where the USSR Internal Affairs Ministry troops have been deployed for a few hours on 9 August.

However, there have been no attacks by armed Armenians in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast and Kel'badzharskiy, Kedabekskiy, Kazakhskiy, Kubatlinskiy, and Lachinskiy Rayons in the past 24 hours.

### 11 Aug

*NC1308092190 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1730 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[Text] According to reports received by AZERINFORM correspondents as of 1000 on 11 August, the situation in the border rayons remains generally tense. Bandit attacks continue to take place from the territory of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR]. Armenian extremists have opened fire with automatic weapons on shepherds and Internal Affairs Ministry troops a few times in the Seyudly farming settlement in Kel'badzharskiy Rayon in the past few days. Guseynov, first secretary of the Kedabekskiy Rayon Party Committee, has reported that a group of armed Armenians infiltrated the rayon and tried to steal cattle from the state farm known as 1 May at 1500 on 10 August, but were repulsed by local residents and USSR Internal Affairs Ministry troops.

Meanwhile, the Nakhichevan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic Internal Affairs Ministry has disclosed that the town of Arus and the guard post of the internal troops in [name indistinct] in Il'ichevskiy Rayon were fired on once again at about 2300 on 10 August. Fire was returned and the extremists were repulsed.

The Azerbaijan SSR Internal Affairs Ministry has said that a number of trucks carrying goods for the Azerbaijani people in Askeranskiy Rayon in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast were stoned on 10 August. No one was wounded, but 15 vehicles were (?damaged). Meanwhile, there were no incidents of [word indistinct] and firing in Lachinskiy, Kazakhskiy, Tauzskiy, Zangelanskiy, and Kubatlinskiy Rayons. The USSR Internal Affairs Ministry troops and local militia units continue to provide security for agricultural workers.

## NKAO Officer Interviewed on 'Complicated' Situation

*LD1108213190 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Aug 90*

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] What is the situation today in Nagorno-Karabakh [NKAO]? Our correspondent M. Mamedov reports: [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [V.V. Ovchinnikov, chief of the commandant headquarters of the NKAO state of emergency area] In the state of emergency area the situation remains complicated. The complexity is that as before groups of fighters are concentrated on the borders with the NKAO. There are attempts to infiltrate them into the state of emergency area and, in general, all destabilization is coming from the side of the neighboring republic. All events which take place there leave a mark on life in the state of emergency area. These are two intercommunicating areas.

[Mamedov] The creation of its national army is often explained and justified in Armenia by saying that it exists to defend this republic's borders. Does the commandant headquarters of the state of emergency area have any evidence that there have been any attempts to enter Armenia from Azerbaijan?

[Ovchinnikov] Over the six months I have been here no such evidence has been received by the headquarters. On the other hand I want to say the creation of such an army on the territory of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] provokes the creation of similiar formations here in the Azerbaijan SSR.

[Mamedov] Are the soldiers prepared to carry out the instruction—if it is given—to disarm the fighters?

[Ovchinnikov] We have received an instruction from the union Ministry of Internal Affairs which defines the troops' task and the group of measures which need to be implemented. All these measures have already been carried out among the troops. Hardware and weapons are ready, the main personnel is ready. I am convinced that these measures are necessary, and the troops will fulfill their task as defined in the president's decree. [end recording] [video shows Ovchinnikov being interviewed; brief shot of troops being trained in hand-to-hand fighting; armored vehicles]

## 'Unsanctioned' Rallies, Gatherings Held in Georgia

### Demands Made to Government

*LD0908152290 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[Text] Moscow August 9 TASS—If the USSR Rail Ministry does not stop "boycotting" the Transcaucasian Railway, a protest, on a larger scale than in Samtredia, will be staged, a leader of the Georgian Popular Front, Zvid Gamsakhurdiya, said at an unsanctioned meeting in Tbilisi on Wednesday night.

A TASS correspondent learned at the Soviet Interior Ministry press centre that Gamsakhurdiya put forward a number of demands to the Georgian government. In particular, he said that the government is trying to frustrate talks of the rail stoppage in the area of Samtredia onto informal organisations.

According to Interior Ministry figures, other speakers demanded that democratic elections be held in the republic and the KGB is disbanded. The rally attracted some 2,000 people. Traffic was stopped on the Rustaveli Avenue, where it was held.

The press centre reported that pickets outside the republic's main KGB building have been lifted since August 6.

Some 300 men (mainly relatives and friends of a teenager killed on 7 August) converged on Wednesday on the local militia station in Bogdadi (former Mayakovskiy), carrying the coffin. They demanded that militia hand over the captured killer. The crowd tried to take the coffin into the militia station and broke some windows.

Roman Gventsadze, deputy interior minister and deputy procurator of Georgia, left for Bogdadi to investigate the incident and defuse the conflict.

On the same day some 120 relatives and friends of D. Chkharchkhariya, killed in a road accident on August 5 in Shua village, gathered outside the local militia department in Khobi. They demanded that authorities give them Z. Gadze, a resident of Zugdidi, who ran over Chkharchkhariya, who was riding a bicycle. When their request was turned down, the crowd pelted the windows of the building with stones. Some people tried to force their way into the building and set ablaze Gadze's car, which stood in the courtyard.

According to the Interior Ministry information, a militiaman and a fireman were slightly injured. As a result of talks, the crowd dispersed. No special means were used.

### Further on KGB Pickets

*LD0908213990 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1302 GMT 9 Aug 90*

[Report from Tbilisi by "freelance correspondent" Andrey Belyavskiy]

[Text] At 2100 yesterday evening, picketing of Georgia's State Security Committee building in Tbilisi was lifted. This action, which was started on 6 August by the National Democratic Party, was joined by organizations making up the Coordinating Center of the Georgian National Liberation Movement. The pickets' main demands were as follows:

First, the cessation of the State Security Committee's struggle against the National Liberation Movement.

Second, the setting up, with the participation of public organizations, of a commission which is to prepare the abolition of the Georgian KGB and lay the foundation for the creation of an organization to defend national security after Georgia has restored its independence. To this end the members of the future commission should be granted the right to familiarize themselves with and study archive materials of the Georgian KGB.

And one more demand: a change of the existing personnel policy between the center and the republic.

The lifting of the picket has been assisted by a meeting between representatives of the National Democratic Party and the Georgian State Security Committee, during which all questions put forward by the participants in the pickets were discussed.

The participants in the action were given explanations to the effect that a change of personnel policy of the central and the republican state security committee is already taking place and will be tackled in stages.

The State Security Committee does not object to the establishing, on the basis of the existing rules, of a commission, with the participation of representatives of official bodies and public organizations, which will work out the structure for the future of the Committee of National Security, and which is prepared to examine specific proposals. As regards the archives, a new law on archives is necessary in order to open them up.

### Consolidation Rally Held 10 Aug

*LD1008194690 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 10 Aug 90*

[Text] Tbilisi August 10 TASS—A rally for the consolidation of the democratic public was held today in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, on the initiative of the Party of National Independence of Georgia.

Party Chairman Irakly Tsereteli said the rally aimed to liquidate the split that has taken shape in the republic's national movement.

### Georgian Oppositionist on Upcoming Elections

*AU1008133490 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 8 Aug 90 p 6*

[Interview with Zviyad Gamsakhurdia, a prominent Georgian dissident, by Lukasz Laskowski; place and date not given: "Georgia—Elections Versus Terror"—first three paragraphs are introductory material]

[Text] Georgia is energetically striding towards independence. Just like Armenia, it has rejected Moscow's decree on the disbandment of nationalist militias. The successful protest action through the rail transport blockade at the end of July 1990 has opened the way for free democratic elections in Georgia, elections that have been set for 28 October 1990.

The Communist Party is in retreat, but the weakness of the Georgian independence movement lies in its fragmentation. There are profound differences between some 100 different political groupings that are competing among each other. The most extreme of these resort to terrorism and quite probably have been infiltrated by the most conservative elements of the present authorities. Some opposition forces have begun to call for a boycott of the elections on 28 October.

Zviyad Gamsakhurdia, the so-called Georgian Walesa, is considered to be the most prominent oppositionist figure. His supporters organized the July rail blockade and as a result he received assurances from the authorities that they would not oppose the introduction of a new electoral law that would make political pluralism legal. In the interview he gave to a GAZETA WYBORCZA representative, Gamsakhurdia highlights the main factors of the political situation in Georgia and the aims of the political forces that support him.

[Laskowski] The situation of the national movement in Georgia is incredibly complicated....

[Gamsakhurdia] Last winter we held a conference of the national movement. We set up a National Forum, which included many groupings. Later, it became clear that some of these were linked to the terrorists. This was the reason why other forces called for a "roundtable" of opposition forces. The participants of the "roundtable" withdrew from the National Forum and do not want anything to do with the Forum's Coordination Center. Recent public opinion polls show that some 81 percent support us.

[Laskowski] What are your aims?

[Gamsakhurdia] Democratic elections and the formation of our first truly free parliament—following the model of the East and central European countries—as the sovereign power of national authority, and the removal of Soviet power and all its structures.

[Laskowski] But the elections were to have taken place in spring.

[Gamsakhurdia] They were to have been Soviet one-party elections. It became clear that they would be pointless, they would not solve anything, and they were called off.

[Laskowski] Does the opposition have a concrete program which it could implement once it gains power?

[Gamsakhurdia] A free society formed along the lines of democratic principles, and a free market economy....

[Laskowski] What is your response to the terrorism?

[Gamsakhurdia] This is our greatest problem. We want to let society know who is applying this terror and why they are doing so. It is done to destabilize the country and make it impossible to hold elections. Recently, terrorists stormed the Soviet Army Officer Building in the center of Tblisi. By this and similar actions they want to provoke a declaration of martial law, like the one in Baku. Terrorist incidents are happening every day and people are getting hurt.

[Laskowski] What are the communist authorities doing about it?

[Gamsakhurdia] The party would like to make itself independent of the CPSU, but at present it finds itself at an impasse. There have been no changes in its leadership.

[Laskowski] Does the experience of the Baltic republics have any bearing on the action of Georgian opposition?

[Gamsakhurdia] Their road to independence is different from ours. At the moment we are helping them as best we can: with food and medicine.

[Laskowski] How do you rate your chances?

[Gamsakhurdia] The present authorities take their orders from Moscow, but the people have stopped listening to them. In reality there is no government and Georgia is in a state of anarchy. We stand on the brink of civil war. The only way out is to have free elections.

[Laskowski] What is Moscow's reaction to this?

[Gamsakhurdia] It acts secretly and is instrumental in organizing provocations. That is the extent of its response to our aspirations.

## Transcaucasian Leaders to Meet in Tbilisi

*LD1308073590 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 13 Aug 90*

[Text] The first meeting of the leaders of the Transcaucasian republics is to take place in Tbilisi. They have agreed to discuss together the topical issues of interrepublican ties.

The telephone conversations which Gumbaridze, first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia had the other day with Mutalibov, president of Azerbaijan, first secretary of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan Central Committee, Ter-Petrosyan, chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet, and Movsisyan, first secretary of the Communist Party of Armenia Central Committee, should be regarded as a significant step on the way to direct political, economic, and cultural ties between the republics.

## Attacks on Transcaucasus Fuel Depots Reported

*PM0808110990 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
7 Aug 90 First Edition p 3*

[KRSNAYA ZVEZDA and TASS correspondents report: "From the USSR Defense Ministry Press Center: Attack Repulsed"]

[Text] Another attack on a military facility has been carried out on the territory of the Armenian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic]—this time on a fuel depot. Lieutenant Colonel V. Sarkisov, deputy chief of the Transcaucasus Military District fuel service, described it as follows over the telephone.

"It occurred at around 0100 hours 3 August. Five armed terrorists emerged from a forest plantation approximately 30 meters from the outer perimeter of the depot. A sentry, Private R. Babayurov, who was patrolling the route between the inner and outer perimeters, demanded that they stop. Yelled threats and also offers of a large sum of money in exchange for his automatic weapon and cartridges were the response. The sentry then fired a warning shot. The criminals opened fire on him. Private Babayurov took cover in a foxhole and returned fire.

"After the first shot was fired the siren was sounded and a guard detail was armed which then rushed to assist. The raiders escaped by car under cover of night.

"That night abounded in alarms. Sentry Private V. Mikhaylyuk detained two men attempting to penetrate another fuel depot. Their identity is being investigated.

"And yet another fuel depot, this time on the territory of the Georgian SSR, became the target of criminal trespass. A guard detail under the command of Warrant Officer N. Mamedov detained nine men attempting to steal fuel. They have been handed over to the law-enforcement agencies.

"Three such alarming cases in one night. One lesson which should be drawn from them is that attempts by criminal elements are bound to fail wherever there is no laxness or complacency and where duty is organized according to regulations."